The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 144. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

CINCINNATI.

The Convention Gets Down to Vigorous Work.

The Rules Adopted Give an Equal Chance to All.

The Balloting Put the Last Work on the List.

The Alabama Test Case Decided in Blaine's Favor.

A STRONG AND OUTSPOKEN PLATFORM ADOPTED.

THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED AMID DISPLAYS OF ENTHUSIASM.

The Speechmaking Brilliant, Able and Magnetic.

THE CONVENTION READY TO BALLOT TO-DAY.

An Adjournment Until This Morning.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1876.

Reviewing the Field.

We have had another day of turmoil, and yet our work is not complete. The Convention put through a considerable amount of business to-day, and yet left the work on which the most absorbing interest centres to be done to-morrow. As I look over the field and review the days' maneuvering, I am inclined to the opinion that on the whole it has added to Blaine's strength, rather than detracted from it. The votes which were taken on incidental questions indicated that he was so largely in the ascendant as to able to control the general actions of the Convention, if not to nominate on the first ballot. A notable test vote was that in reference to the admission of the Alabama delegation, and the rejection of the Spencer crowd was considered as a decisive Blaine victory—although it was helped by votes from some of the other candidates. Then there was the adoption of the rule to prevent the changing of votes until the result of the ballot was announced. This was, it was thought, was aimed at the Blaine party, but they seemed to consider it nothing but fair play and so supported it and thus disarmed the movement of all its force. Opinions to-night are divided as to the bearing on Blaine of the adjournment. The Blaine men at first seemed to be anxious to proceed to a ballot before the adoption of the platform. This was opposed on the ground as stated by Mr. Hotchkiss, that "you must get your horse before you can mount him." Hale, who leads for Blaine, made a strong opposition to delaying the balloting, but withdrew when he was assured that no time would be lost, as the committee was ready to report. The platform was then introduced. That practically settled the question of the time of balloting, and put it over until to-morrow. Some say it was a defeat for the Blainetes, whilst others claim that the later the balloting the better for Blaine—for it gives him time to recruit personally, and so take a hand by telegraph in the fight, and also strengthens him because the longer his candidacy is discussed the more available it appears. I am inclined to think it is a draw, and would be a disadvantage to Blaine, were it not that it may gain him time to put in a few licks personally. The one advantage balances the other, and so it is a draw. His opponents to-night, however, seem to think they have gained an advantage, as they freely talk of forming combinations against him. Their talk is more bluster and brag than reality. They have tried every means to accomplish that within the past few days, and have failed. The weaker parties are more anxious to combine with, than against, one who is generally regarded as the coming man. I don't think a combination to defeat Blaine is in the wood, but some of his opponents do not conceal their hopes to-night of forming one before the Convention meets to-morrow.

Cameron Puts His Foot in It.

The Convention to-day was exciting, simply because of the magnitude of the issues involved rather than from anything specially exciting in the proceedings. One of the chief features of interest was the action of Don Cameron in voting against the reception of the Blaine delegates from Alabama. Don is still laboring under the infatuation that he controls the Pennsylvania delegation. The question about those delegates from Alabama was sprung upon him so that he did not have time to consult his colleagues, but for all that his action in voting Pennsylvania against the Blaine men was looked upon by the delegation generally as an insult. He knew their sentiments without any further consultation and his exercises of the "unit rule" in this instance was received with the deepest dissatisfaction. It created quite a sensation in the Convention and was accepted by the anti-Blaine men as indicative of the feeling of the delegation against the candidate from Maine. When the balloting comes, however, they will find out their mistake. The delegation, however, accepted Don's exercise of the "unit rule" in this instance so as to enforce it in another case. When they desire to change from Hartranft, which will likely be in the second ballot, the forty Blaine men in the delegation can compel a consultation, and will then force Cameron to cast the vote of Pennsylvania solid for Blaine. "That's the reason why," said a Blaine man to me to-night, "that we didn't raise a row when he so misrepresented us by that vote. Our turn will come next and we'll show him that the "unit rule" is not altogether in his hands." This matter has been pretty freely talked over to-night, and I don't see that anything under the skies can prevent Pennsylvania's solid vote being eventually cast for Blaine.

The Flow of Eloquence.

The speechmaking in the Convention today awakened considerable enthusiasm. It was all of an eulogistic character, of course, and I am inclined to think that even the candidates themselves could hardly recognize the portraits, done in oil, which were palmed off in the Convention as presentments of themselves. Outside of the liberal use of hyperbole, however, the speechmaking was interesting as a display of American oratory. I thought as I listened to the fiery eloquence of the orators that there was little need to indulge in any lamentations over the decadence of American oratorical power? Perhaps my prejudice tinctures this opinion, but to my mind the best speech, so far as nervous energy, chaste language, and forcible presentation of facts go, was that made by "Bob" Ingersoll, who is one of the most celebrated of Western orators. It created the wildest enthusiasm that I have ever seen in a political gathering. The speech of General Harlan was a fine effort, and Linn Bartholomew worthily upheld the honors of the Keystone State in this forensic display. This battle of the orators was really worth the trip to Cincinnati to enjoy.

After Adjournment.

After the speech-making it was apparent that no balloting could be entered into to-day, and from sheer weariness from excitement the Convention was ready to adjourn, and it was a relief to all when the tension was withdrawn, and a recess taken until to-morrow.

The same scenes are re-enacted to-night that have engaged attention since Monday. The delegations serenade each other. The leaders are plotting, attempts at combining are made, and so far as I can see the partisans of the different candidates show no desire to "let up" until the Convention decides their fate. They will soon be gratified. The deck is now clear for action, and a short session to-morrow, I think, will settle the case.

The platform adopted is a strong one and I think will meet with general favor. The "Chinese clause," in it stirred up some little sharp discussion but the excitement soon cooled down. The Pennsylvania delegation voted solidly in favor of the retention of the clause, and so for once was on the winning side.

The situation of affairs as to the coming candidates is unchanged. Blaine is still the acknowledged leader, and Bristow or Hayes will be second. The news that Bristow will not accept the second place was received to-night, but some of his friends think after all if the honor was offered him he would not thrust it aside. Hartranft and Hayes, as a ticket, are talked of somewhat to-night, but not very generally. Cameron still holds to the idea that Hartranft has a good show. The agony will be over, however, by to-morrow afternoon early, I think.

H. M. L.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The delegates began to assemble in the hall before ten, but the Convention was not promptly called to order, because it was known that the Committee on Rules were unprepared to report in consequence of a debate upon the proposal to reconsider the rule adopted yesterday against the changing of votes pending the announcement of any recorded ballot.

At 10:40 the delegates generally were in their seats. The attendance of spectators in the galleries was much smaller than yesterday, and half the seats were vacant, although hundreds have applied in vain for tickets of admission to the hall.

Opening of the Convention.

At eight minutes past eleven President McPherson called the Convention to order, and presented Rev. George D. Beecher, who opened the proceedings with prayer. At this time the galleries were two-thirds filled.

Female Suffrage.

Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. Chairman—I am requested to present to this Convention a memorial of a large mass of our citizens, to be presented from any representation here, and from any share in the Government. I desire to present the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. [Applause.] Under the order of yesterday I move this memorial goes to the Committee on Resolutions at once, but I desire to move that Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, who has been deputed by the association to present them here, be heard by the Convention for ten minutes."

The Chair—"Is the motion seconded?"

It was seconded by several delegates and objected to by others. The question of allowing Mrs. Spencer to address the house was put and carried by a small majority.

Mrs. Spencer then came forward upon the platform, being received with some applause, and spoke as follows:

"In 1872 the Republican party declared that it had emancipated four millions of human beings, and established universal suffrage. Where were the ten millions of women citizens of this republic? When will you make this high sounding declaration true? The second plank says we have secured liberty and equality to all. Again, where are the women of the United States? A little further on, in plank fourteen, you say: The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration. The Republican party cannot afford to recede from its ground taken four years ago. I cannot afford to stand still. To be still is to die. Nothing that lives is still. Motion is law of life. To be the party that leads you must move forward. We now ask you for a plank that will place that mighty emblem of power, the ballot, in the hands of ten millions of American citizens, wives and daughters of this fair republic. We asked General Logan, of Illinois, who was one of the nineteen Senators who voted for woman suffrage in the United States Senate, in 1876, how he could speak half an hour yesterday before this Convention of men for men, where no woman's voice could be heard, without once naming the disfranchised, unrepresented women of this land. He said he entirely forgot it then. We say: How will it be with General Logan if the ten millions of women citizens of the United States, with the ballot in their hands, forgot him? We asked Fred. Douglass how he, lately made a citizen, invested with all the rights of a citizen, could speak yesterday of the continued disabilities of his race and not say one word for the women of this land. To a woman, to Harriet Beecher Stowe, he and his race owed more for the emancipation of his race than to any man or any body of men or any political party in the land. He said: I would have spoken for you if I had thought of it. So you see how men represent us. Unless we represent ourselves we have no redress for any wrong, no voice even to ask for any right. We ask you to open this new century with a declaration that will place the Republican party higher in the scroll of fame than all its deeds of the past, that will give new force and meaning to all your former pledges, that will win to your side as peers and co-workers the wives, mothers and daughters of this fair republic.

Memorial of Woman Suffragists.

The following is the memorial presented by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts:

To the President and Members of the National Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN—The National Woman's Suffrage Association asks you to place in your platform the following plank:

Resolved, That the right to the use of the ballot inheres in the citizens of the United States.

We ask the insertion of this plank. We propose no change of fundamental principles. Our question is as old as the nation. Our Government was framed on the political basis of the consent of the governed, and from July 4, 1776, until the present year of 1876, the nation has constantly advanced toward a fuller practice of our fundamental theory, that the governed are the source of all power. Your nominating convention occurs in this Centennial year of the Republic. This is a most opportune moment for the reaffirmation and complete recognition of those principles. Our Government has not yet answered the end for which it was formed, while one-half the people of the United States are deprived of the right of self-government. Before the revolution Great Britain claimed the right to legislate for the colonies in all cases whatsoever. The men of this nation now as unjustly claim the right to legislate for women in all cases whatsoever. The call for your nominating convention invited the co-operation of all voters who desire to inaugurate and enforce the rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage. Women are citizens, declared to be so by the highest legislative and judicial authorities. But they are citizens deprived of the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage. Your platform of 1872 declared, "The Republican party mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of the nation for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom." Devotion to freedom is no new thing for the women of this nation. From the earliest history of our country woman has shown herself as devoted as man to the cause of freedom. At every vital time in the national life, from the revolution to the present hour, woman has stood by the side of father, husband, son and brother in defence of liberty. The heroic and self-sacrificing deeds of the women of the revolution must not be forgotten. Men and women then wrought together for liberty. Together men and women have made this country what it is, and to-day in this hundredth year of our existence the women of the country, as members of the nation, as citizens of the United States, ask national recognition of their right of suffrage. The Declaration of Independence struck a blow at every existing form of government by declaring the individual the source of all power. Upon this newly proclaimed truth our native error arose. But if the States may deny suffrage to any class, as according to the Minor vs. Happersott decision of the Supreme Court, a decision rendered under the auspices of the Republican party, against suffrage as a constituent element of United States citizenship, we then have nothing truly national in the character of this Government. National supremacy does not chiefly mean the power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce. It means national protection and security in the exercise of the right of self-government, which comes alone by and through the use of the ballot. Even granting the premises of the Supreme Court decision that "The Constitution of the United States does not confer suffrage on any one," our national life does not date from that instrument. The Constitution is not the original declaration of rights. It was not framed until eleven years after our existence as a nation, nor fully ratified until nearly fourteen years after the commencement of our national life. This Centennial celebration of our nation's birth does not date from the Constitution, but from the Declaration of Independence. The declared purpose of our civil war was the settlement of the question of supremacy between the States and the United States. The documents sent out by the Republican party in this present campaign warn the people that the Democrats intend another battle for State sovereignty, to be fought this year at the ballot box. The National Woman's Suffrage Association calls your attention to the fact that the Republican party itself has reopened this battle, and now holds the anomalous position of having settled the question of State sovereignty in the case of black men, and again opened it through the Minor-Hoppersalt case, not only in the case of women citizens, but also in the case of men citizens for all other causes save those specified in the Fifteenth Amendment. You have yet one opportunity to retrieve your party from this false position. The political power of this country has always shown itself superior to the judicial power, the latter even shaping and basing its decisions on the policy of the dominant party. A pledge, therefore, by your convention to secure national protection in the enjoyment of perfect equality of rights, civil and political, to all citizens, will so define the policy of the Republican party as to open the way to a full and final adjustment of this question on the basis of United States supremacy. Aside from these higher motives of justice, we would suggest your adoption of this principle of equal rights to women as a means of securing your own future existence. The party that ceases to represent the vital principles of truth and justice is the party that dies. If you would have the party of the future Republican, you must now take the broad national ground of citizen suffrage. By this step you will pay the most honor to your ancestors. By this act you will do the most to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity. By this act you will reduce to practice the theory of a hundred years, and establish a genuine republic that shall know no class, caste, race or sex, where all the people are citizens and all the citizens are equal before the law.

On behalf of the National Woman's Suffrage Association,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Rules and Order of Business.

The Chair.—"The first business in order is the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business."

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the committee, presented the following report:

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Republican National Convention:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of rules and order of business beg leave to submit the following rules, in addition to those adopted by this convenient or this Convention as follows, to wit:

Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the Convention the roll shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

Rule 2. Each State shall be entitled to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress in both cases by the last apportionment, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its chairman.

Rule 3. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Rule 4. In making the nominations for President and Vice President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast, the President of the Convention shall announce the question in this, "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous." But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast, and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of an numerical error.

Rule 5. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded; the same shall be taken by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order heretofore stated and the District of Columbia.

Rule 6. In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the votes of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

Rule 7. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand be sustained by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rule of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 8 No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the Convention, except that the delegates presenting the names of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

Rule 9 The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of this Convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.

Rule 10 A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District of Columbia, represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory and District of Columbia shall name through their chairman a person to act as a member of such committee.

[Signed] JOHN CESSNA Chairman.
R. A. DAWSON, Secretary.

The reading of the third and fourth rules was received with applause by about two-thirds of the Convention.

Eugene Hale, of Maine—"I ask the reading of rule 3."

The Secretary read the rule, as requested, when Mr. Hale continued: "I move to strike from rule 3 that part of it which postpones the nomination of candidates until after the platform is settled." (Cries of "no," "no," and applause.)

Mr. Cessna—"I rise to a point of order. When I read this report I made a motion to recommit for the very purpose of ascertaining whether there were objections to any particular section, and therefore the motion of the gentleman at this point is not in order. I pledge myself to the gentleman, however, as well as others, that if it is desired to have discussion on any subject, I will withdraw the motion to recommit, but I will move for a division of the report, so that an opportunity will be had for a discussion of every rule."

Mr. Hale—"That will be perfectly satisfactory. I had no indication of what was the intention of the gentleman, but I only suggested this motion because I believe it to be unusual in bodies of this kind to postpone the balloting until after the platform is settled. But I do not propose now to take up further the time of the Convention on a suggestion to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee, as to his course."

Mr. Cessna—"Then I understand from my friend that he desires a division on that question, which I will call for myself at the proper time. If there be no objection, I ask that this report be divided into two divisions, the first to embrace the whole of it, except rule three, and the second to embrace rule three. Is that satisfactory to my friend?"

V. D. Silliman, of New York—"I beg leave before the question is put on the adoption of the report to suggest an amendment in the shape of an additional rule, in these words: 'After each ballot and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, this Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour. (Cries of No, No.) This is to give the delegates an opportunity to confer with one another and come to a decision regarding their ballots."

Mr. Cessna—"Mr. Chairman, I desire to state to the Convention that in my judgment the desirability, if not necessity, of having some rules will very soon appear, and now say to my friend from New York that if he will allow this vote to be taken on the first division I will not object. The new rule would be embodied in the report."

Mr. Silliman—"Certainly, Mr. Cessna. I move the previous question on the second division." (Cries of "question," "question.")

The reading of the section was again called for, and the section was read by the clerk.

The President—"The question upon the adoption of the rule is received, and the pending question is the adoption of the remaining rules. All in favor of the remaining rules as reported by the committee will please say aye."

The question was put and the remaining rules agreed to.

Mr. Cessna—"I move to recommit and lay on the table."

The President—"That will be done by unanimous consent."

Mr. Hale—"I move to strike out that portion of the rule which postpones the balloting for candidates until after the platform is settled. I do not object, and can conceive of no one objecting, to the first part of the rule, that the report of the Committee on Credentials shall be first settled, and therefore I do not desire to antagonize the entire rule, but move to strike out the last portion of it."

Section 3 was again called for and read.

The President—"The proposition is to strike from the rule the word 'read,' so that the rules shall stand. The report of the Committe on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon."

Mr. Cessna—"Does my friend from Maine wish to discuss his amendment."

Mr. Hale—"The whole part, Mr. President, presented by my motion must be set clear that I do not desire to take up the time of this body of men. I will only say that so far as my knowledge goes, either in local, State or national conventions, which I have attended before, in no case has the platform, the resolutions of the party, been presented before the nominations and selection of candidates. I believe, sir, that the gentlemen present will see that unless this motion of mine be carried this Convention may remain here for hours, tossing, as a great body of men will, with nothing essential to do, while the Committee on Resolutions may be waiting and debating to report to the House."

Mr. Vanzandt, of Rhode Island—"Will the gentleman allow me a question? Was it not done in 1860, when President Lincoln was nominated?" (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Hale—"I am informed by gentleman about me that it was not. The gentleman is an older man than I, and was present, perhaps, at that convention."

Mr. Vanzandt—"One word more. I understand the Committee on Platform will be ready to report in five minutes." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hale—"I believe that the feeling of the men I see before me is that when the organization of this Convention is completed we should proceed at once to the selection of its candidates." (Loud cheers.)

George W. Hotchkiss, of New York: "Mr. Chairman, in 1860 we made a platform before we placed our candidate on it. (Applause.) Practically it may make no difference here to-day, but theoretically it would be an absurdity to place a man on horseback before you get your horse. (Applause.) If there ever was a time in the history of the Republican party when we needed deliberation in our proceedings it is to-day; that in behalf of New York I ask this Convention that they make no forced marches. Let us know what our platform demands of the candidate. You may make a platform that will lessen the number of candidates materially. In 1860 the Republican party was composed of an element that had not yet come together and conquered, and they must know what the principles of the party were in order to get a fit candidate. More new questions exist today in the Republican party than existed in 1860. We had then an overshadowing question. Now we are circumstanced differently, and every speaker on that stand has told us that we were to meet new issues and new questions. Let us know what new questions we agree upon. Then we can put a candidate there reflecting our views, and he must be a candidate who is known and accepted to be a representative of these views, an earnest one, and not one who has got to make up his mind after the platform is made."

Geo. Noyes, of Ohio—"The gentleman from Maine is decidedly mistaken in his history in 1860. As the gentleman has just stated, the platform was reported before the candidate was nominated eight years ago. Indeed, Indeed, Indeed, Joy Lee, of my delegation, who was then one of the Committee on Resolutions, that the Convention waited a long time for the Committee on Resolutions to report. It is, as the gentleman says, impossible to nominate a candidate until you know what he is to stand upon. [Applause.] It may make all the difference in the world. When a platform is reported, it might turn out that one candidate would stand to it, and the other was not." [Applause.

Mr. Cessna—"Mr. Chairman, I have no feeling whatever on this subject. I consider it, however, but proper, and join in behalf of my committee, and I shall add by what is its unanimous action as to the report to this Convention. The resolution which is now pending for adoption before this body has neither an 'i' dotted nor a 't' crossed. It is the resolution, order and the rule and its number as it was adopted by the last National Convention held in 1872 [Applause.] I beg to say to my friend from Maine, or any other gentleman who entertains different views, that this rule is not introduced, and it is not now advocated by the present speaker, at least, in the interest of any candidate, nor in a spirit of opposition to any other candidate. I believe a platform should be made, and I believe, as my friend has said, that if ever there was a time when deliberation was necessary at the heads of a national Convention

The Hour has Now Come.

(Cheers and applause.) I have been in Convention in former times, and I know and I feel the same thing here to-day, that if we go to work and nominate our ticket before we make our platform one half of the delegates will be on their way home before we get to the platform, and there will be no deliberation or discussion of it.

Mr. Hale—"Let me ask the gentleman a question."

Mr. Cessna—"Certainly."

Mr. Hale—"My main point in making the motion was to have something for the Convention to do. I wish to ask if the Chair has authoritative information that the Committee on Resolutions is ready to report."

The Chair—"The Chair has not, but the Chairman of the Committee is present. He sat up all night with his committee."

Mr. Cessna—"This is a matter of very immaterial difference, because under the duties, I would state to my friend from Maine, the report of the Committee on Credentials must be considered before the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and before any nominations, and from what I have heard in relation to that report I think my friend from Maine will find that we have enough to do when that report comes in."

Mr. Hale—"I only asked the question to get my friend from Rhode Island the information whether the committee was ready to report."

Delegate from Rhode Island—"I am so informed by my colleague on that committee."

Mr. Hale—"Then, Mr. President, I withdraw the motion."

Mr. Cessna—"I demand the previous question on division two."

The previous question was ordered, and the motion agreed to.

The President—"The next business is the motion of Mr. Stillman, of New York, the addition of a new rule. The Secretary will read the proposition made by the gentleman from New York, which is now pending as an addition."

The Secretary read:

Resolved, That after each balloting, and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, the Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour. (Cries of "No.")

The President—"Is the Convention ready for the vote?" (Cries of "Yes.")

Mr. Stillman—"Perhaps the necessity of the resolution will appear when I state that after each ballot is taken each delegation may wish to have time to consult and confer with other delegations."

An Amendment.

Ex Governor Vanzandt, of Rhode Island—"I trust before the motion is put it may be amended, and I offer as an amendment that before the thirty minutes recess be taken each delegation, or the chairman of each delegation, shall be suitably labeled for what they ask, whether they are cash or country produce." [Loud laughter and applause.]

A voice—"Good for Rhode Island." [Renewed laughter.]

A delegate from Virginia—"I move to lay on the table."

The President—"All in favor of laying the motion of the gentleman from New York, which provides that after each ballot there shall be a recess of thirty minutes, will please say Aye."

The question was put, but the result was doubtful, although the ayes were loud and expressive.

The President—"I will put the question again. The question is upon laying on the table the motion for this new rule. All in favor of this motion to table will please say Aye."

There was a loud affirmative response.

The President—"All opposed to tabling will please say No."

The noes were not so strong.

The President—"The ayes appear to have it. The motion is tabled. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Jno. T. Ensor, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, will now read the report."

Mr. Ensor, on coming forward, was loudly applauded, and read the following report:

Report of the Committee on Credentials.

The majority of the committee reported in favor of the admission of the delegation from Alabama, headed by Jere Harolson, anti-Spencer, and also that from the District of Columbia known as the Shepherd delegation. The remainder of the report consists of the names of the delegates, which have already been published.

Minority Report.

Mr. Chas. N. Harris, of Nevada, then came forward amid considerable cheering, to present a minority report. From the limited opportunities afforded the committee the minority were led to the conclusion that the delegation headed by the Hon. Geo. E. Spencer was the only legitimate representative delegation from that State. (Cheers.) The opinion was based on the following facts and considerations: In August, 1874, a Republican State Convention was held at Montgomery, Ala, for the nomination of State officers to be elected that year. At that time there was no faction in the party. All Republicans were represented at the Convention, and were satisfied with its action. This Convention appointed a State Executive Committee, consisting of twelve members, to conduct the succeeding campaign and to act for the party in all things until the Convention to be called in 1876. The committee met and elected Chas. E. Meyer Chairman. The campaign was conducted under the auspices of this committee, and its action was acquiesced in by all except the Democrats. A quorum of the committee met on February 2, 1876, under the call of its chairman, and issued a call for the convention of May 24, 1876, which assembled and sent to this Convention the delegation headed by Mr. Spencer. The delegation headed by S. F. Rice claimed that on December 29th, the Convention created by the last State Convention was reorganized by the committee itself, in obedience to the demands of a mass meeting held in Montgomery. They also claimed that when the original committee was created in 1874 there were but six congressional districts in the State, and it was formed by the appointment of two members from each district. At the session of the Legislature of 1874-5 the Congressional districts were reorganized by reason of the increased representation allowed by the lower House of Congress. By the new apportionment eight districts were created, which were two more than under the old arrangement, and changed the boundaries of the old districts. The claim was that the Executive Committee had to be reorganized, and added to itself new members for this purpose. The minority find it to be true a mass meeting was held at Montgomery, but its representative character is denied. It is also found that some committeemen at the dictation of this mass meeting added twelve to their number, but the action had no legal force, and was opposed to every idea of regularity or legality. Under a regular call of the committee its unauthorized action was repudiated, and the Republican party never acquiesced in such action. No committee had the power to change its numbers as had been done in Alabama. The Convention which created the committee alone could do that. The pretext on which the reorganization was claimed to be necessary was not satisfactorily to the minority of the committee. The making of new districts was no valid reason for a change. The law creating them did not go into effect in November.

The report then referred to the proposition for a compromise made by Simon Cameron and William E. Chandler, stating its terms in full. That proposition was accepted by the Spencer organization showing a commendable willingness to submit their cause to the Republicans of the State. The other side declined to accede to the scheme, which would have given fair expression to the views of the Republicans of the State.

The further correspondence with Mr. Cameron was then referred to. The report concluded with recommending the admission of the Spencer delegation.

Mr. Ensor—"I move that the subject matter concerning this particular delegation be recommitted."

Mr. Cessna—"I move that the report be divided into two divisions, the first to embrace all the report except what relates to the Alabama case. I desire, however, without being oppressive to any one, to make a motion. I have learned partly from members of the Committee and partly elsewhere, that in the case of the District of Columbia, neither of these delegations come here with any kind of formal authority which would entitle them to seats in this Convention. I feel that the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, have been very generous and liberal indeed, indeed, indeed with these States and the District in giving them positions upon all these important committees. Some five or six places on the Committee on Resolutions, for instance, since there is no regularity in these delegations to which would entitle the District of Columbia delegates to seats here. I, therefore, move to amend that division of the report by striking out the name of Sayles Bowen and inserting the name of Frederick Douglass."

Mr. Vanzandt, of Rhode Island—"I wish to ask by what authority any delegates from the district of Columbia are recognized in this convention? Former under the law in force at the time of the last Presidential Convention they had a delegate on the floor of Congress, and came in, as I supposed, under the same rule as delegates from the Territories. That law is now repealed, and they have no right to delegates here."

The Chair—"A question is asked of the chair. It is hardly a parliamentary question, but it is a fact before the committee which the gentleman from Pennsylvania is chairman, and they have decided that the District of Columbia shall have a representative here, and shall have a vote." (Applause.)

Delegate from Indiana—"I wish to ask if the call for this Convention did not invite the Republicans of the District of Columbia to send two delegates here?"

The Chair—"That question is already decided."

Delegate from Indiana—"Before that vote is taken I desire to call the attention of the Chairman to the fact that it has been stated in general terms that the action of Republicans of the District of Columbia in sending two delegates here where admission has been recognized by the majority report is somewhat irregular. Now, will the gentleman tell us in what respect those proceedings were irregular? I put the question to the gentleman from Pennsylvania."

Mr. Cessna, "I answer that all the information I have got is from the Republican organization of the City of Washington, who came here headed by Frederick Douglass, who needs no endorsement." (Cheers.)

Delegate from Indiana, "Then I treat the gentleman with entire respectfulness when I say he has no information on the subject (laughter, cheers and hisses), and therefore it is fair to assume that the gentleman makes his proposition because Frederick Douglass happens to represent an interest here in which he fully concurs." (Applause.)

Mr. Ensor, of Maryland—"I wish to make a single remark in regard to this report. That where there were differences in regard to other subjects we were almost unanimously in favor of the delegation we reported as entitled to the seat. (Applause.)

In regard to the regularity of the credentials, it could not be denied that those of Bowen and Green were regular upon their face. (Applause.) The gentleman who represented the other side (Douglass) was called upon for his credentials, but did not have them, claiming that he handed them to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee. The committee, therefore, could take no notice of his case, but independently of anything of that kind it was clearly demonstrated to the committee that the delegation represented by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Green were regular in every respect."

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania arose to speak.

Mr. Redding, of Kansas, made the point that he had already spoken twice, and under the rule could not speak again." (Applause.)

Mr. Cessna tried to speak, but the audience applauded so loud that he could not be heard.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Cessna had not spoken on the question, having merely made a proposition.

Mr. Cessna tried again to speak, but the audience would not let him, drowning his voice by clapping their hands and stamping their feet and hisses.

Mr. Cessna finally managed to say, "I withdraw the proposition. That is all I wanted to say."

The Chairman—"The question then recurs upon the adoption of the report of the Convention, except that part relating to Alabama."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Alabama Case.

The Chairman—"The question now recurs on that portion of the report referring to Alabama."

Mr. Ensor, of Maryland, moved that that part be recommitted. He replied to the argument of Harrison, of Nevada, claiming that six of the eighteen members of the Alabama State Central Committee had called the convention which elected the Spencer delegates. The majority of the Central Committee represented the great body of the people of Alabama, who desired the success of the party. The six represented simply the disorganizing spirit.

Cries of "Question!" "Question!"

Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, urged that the gentleman from Maryland had come before the Convention with the majority report, but had not stated one single fact in support of the report. It was, therefore, conclusive that the majority had no facts from which they could draw conclusions to sustain their position. [Applause.]

Mr. Ensor, of Maryland, said he would only consume five minutes in replying to the lengthy argument of Mr. Harris on the minority report. The State Central Committee of Alabama was constituted in 1874. There were then six Congressional districts in the State. The committee was composed of twelve members, two from each Congressional District. That committee met, and considering itself not large enough, called in Mr. Charles E. Myer, and elected him Chairman. Mr. Myer was not appointed by the State Convention. He was made Chairman of the committee, apparently irregularly, but the party accepted it. They afterwards wished the committee increased from twelve or thirteen to twenty-four. A meeting was called, and the committee was increased to twenty-four. Last February the committee met. Six of the old members, meeting with twelve of the new ones, called a convention and chose delegate to Cincinnati. The other six called another convention, and chose their own delegates. If there was any irregularity in the committee it was inaugurated in the beginning by calling in a man not elected by the Convention. After the matter had been fully discussed in committee the roll was called, and resulted twenty-six in favor of the Price delegation and thirteen against.

Mr. Harris said the majority had presented no facts in support of their report, while the minority had submitted a conclusive reason to show that the Spencer delegation was beyond question the legitimate one. The National Committee fairly and squarely offered a compromise, and asked that the question should be left to the Republicans of Alabama, but they decline any such proposition.

James K. Tyner, of Indiana, said: "After listening carefully to the argument of the gentleman in charge of the majority report, I came to the conclusion that he made only one single point in behalf of his conclusion. That was that after the regular executive committee had been appointed by the Alabama State Convention in 1874, they went outside of their list to choose a Chairman of that Convention. Can the gentleman tell me that the committee did not have the authority of that Convention to do so."

Mr. Ensor—"It was claimed on the part of the Spencer delegation that the Convention delegated no such authority."

Mr. Tyner—"It is claimed on the part of the Spencer delegation that they had authority in accordance with the usage of the party from its organization down to the present time."

Mr. Ensor called for proof of the proposition.

Mr. Tyner demanded of the gentleman that he produce proofs on which they had reported in favor of the anti-Spencer delegation. (Cries of "No." "no.")

Mr. Tyner—"Then the gentleman should not question my statement on this point until he is prepared to sustain his own. After looking over this matter as carefully as I can I come to the conclusion that the Convention of May emanated from a mass convention called without the authority of the State Central Committee. If I am right, then the only regular and organized delegation here from Alabama is that headed by Geo. E. Spencer. Many gentlemen here who have been associated with me in legislative life for many years will bear me witness to the fact that my history and record will indicate that I never attempt to take unfair advantages of any man. I say these gentlemen, presuming upon my spirit of fairness in this matter, that the gentlemen who stand here as the friends and supporters of any candidate who might have been benefited by the admission or rejection of either of these delegations, cannot afford to ask this convention to do an unfair thing. Whoever shall be the nominee of this convention must win it fairly, or not at all." (Applause.)

Another History of the Case.

Mr. Derzendoren, of Virginia—"Mr. Chairman, in presenting this case to the Convention, I shall endeavor to confine myself to the facts as they appeared before the Committee on Credentials. In 1874, at the State Convention, a committee of twelve was appointed. That committee elected a chairman outside of its own number, which action I claim they had a right to take. The party in Alabama in time became very much demoralized, and a demand was made upon the Central Committee by a large number of Republicans in the State to call a meeting of the committee or a meeting of conference, composed of members from all parts of the State. That conference was held, and was participated in by a large number of this old committee. They came to the conclusion that it was necessary to reinstate the Central Committee, and to make it composed of twenty-four instead of twelve delegates, in order that all portions of the State might be properly represented. A majority assented to that. In my opinion the convention resolves itself into whether or not the majority or minority shall rule."

Mr. Atkins, of Georgia, rose and was recognized by the Chair. There was an objection to his speaking.

The President—"The gentleman from Georgia rises under the rules. He is entitled to be heard."

Mr. Atkins' Speech.

Mr. Atkins then took the platform, and said that as a member of the minority of the committee he desired to present a few facts and considerations justifying him in recommending the seating of the Spencer delegation. To his mind these facts and reasons were unanswerable. The State Central Committee of Alabama, in accordance with the custom of the party in that State, appointed a Chairman outside of its own number. It might be called regular, and it might not be, but the Republicans of Alabama had always acted under that system. It would not do for the Committee to dictate in regard to transactions that had already taken place. The Committee did the work of the committee, and responded to its call. There was no difficulty no doubtful question of fact or morals about the regularity of this committee this question arose: Has any power but a Convention of regularly called delegates from the party of the State of Alabama any right to increase or diminish the call issued by the committee? In a political sense, was there any sovereignty in Alabama so far as the Republican party was concerned except the Republicans of Alabama? He thought not. A set of gentlemen conceived the idea of taking possession of the Republican party of Alabama, and they were represented by the delegation opposing Senator Spencer. They resorted to a *coup d'etat*, by a revolution, it was nothing else, if it had succeeded, and then headed by the Republicans of Alabama, it must be considered a success, and would have to be recognized. But did this movement succeed? A mass meeting was called in Montgomery. There was no pretext that this was a representative body, but they demanded that twelve more men should be added to the committee, several members of which were present, and overawed by the meeting, consented to the addition.

Mr. Mulligan's Views.

Mr. Mulligan, of Maine, said the gentleman who had preceded him wished the convention to understand that somebody was ousted. There was a *coup d'etat*. The fact was the people of Alabama, dissatisfied with the organization of the Republican party in that State, called a mass meeting to consider the question. The old committee were present at the meeting, and recommended that twelve additional members should be placed on the committee. No one objected, and things went on harmoniously until Mr. Meyer came from Washington and called his convention. It was a significant fact that Mr. Meyer

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 144. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

CINCINNATI.

The Convention Gets Down to Vigorous Work.

The Rules Adopted Give an Equal Chance to All.

The Balloting Put the Last Work on the List.

The Alabama Test Case Decided in Blaine's Favor.

A STRONG AND OUTSPOKEN PLATFORM ADOPTED.

THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED AMID DISPLAYS OF ENTHUSIASM.

The Speechmaking Brilliant, Able and Magnetic.

THE CONVENTION READY TO BALLOT TO-DAY.

An Adjournment Until This Morning.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1876.

Reviewing the Field.

We have had another day of turmoil, and yet our work is not complete. The Convention put through a considerable amount of business to-day, and yet left the work in which the most absorbing interest centres to be done to-morrow. As I look over the field and review the days' maneuvering, I am inclined to the opinion that on the whole it has added to Blaine's strength, rather than detracted from it. The votes taken on incidental questions indicated that he was so largely in the ascendant as to able to control the general actions of the Convention, if not to nominate on the first ballot. A notable test vote was that in reference to the admission of the Alabama delegation, and the rejection of the Spencer crowd was considered as a decisive Blaine victory—although it was helped by votes from some of the other candidates. Then there was the adoption of the rule to prevent the changing of votes until the result of the ballot was announced. This was, it was thought, was aimed at the Blaine party, but they seemed to consider it nothing but fair play and so supported it and thus disarmed the movement of all its force. Opinions to-night are divided as to the bearing on Blaine of the adjournment. The Blaine men at first seemed to be anxious to proceed to a ballot before the adoption of the platform. This was opposed on the ground as stated by Mr. Hotchkiss, that "you must get your house before you can mount him." Hale, who leads for Blaine, made a strong opposition to delaying the balloting, but withdrew when he was assured that no time would be lost, as the committee was ready to report. The platform was then introduced. That practically settled the question of the time of balloting, and put it over until to-morrow. Some say it was a defeat for the Blaineites, whilst others claim that the later the balloting the better for Blaine—for it gives him time to recruit personally, and so take a hand by telegraph in the fight, and also strengthens him because the longer his candidacy is discussed the more available it appears. I am inclined to think it is a draw, and would be a disadvantage to Blaine, were it not that it may gain him time to put in a few licks personally. The one advantage balances the other, and so it is a draw. His opponents to-night, however, seem to think they have gained an advantage, as they freely talk of forming combinations against him. Their talk is more bluster and brag than reality. They have tried every means to accomplish that within the past few days, and have failed. The weaker parties are more anxious to combine with, than against, one who is generally regarded as the coming man. I don't think a combination to defeat Blaine is in the wood, but some of his opponents do not conceal their hopes to-night of forming one before the Convention meets to-morrow.

Cameron Feels Sore.

The Convention to-day was exciting, simply because of the magnitude of the issues involved rather than from anything specially exciting in the proceedings. One of the chief features of interest was the action of Don Cameron in voting against the reception of the Blaine delegates from Alabama. Don is still laboring under the infatuation that he controls the Pennsylvania delegation. The question about those delegates from Alabama was sprung upon him so that he did not have time to consult his colleagues, but for all that his action in voting Pennsylvania against the Blaine men was looked upon by the delegation generally as an insult. He knew their sentiments without any further consultation and his exercises of the "unit rule" in this instance was received with the deepest dissatisfaction. It created quite a sensation in the Convention and was accepted by the anti-Blaine men as indicative of the feeling of the delegation against the candidate from Maine. When the balloting comes, however, they will find out their mistake. The delegation, however, accepted Don's exercise of the "unit rule" in this instance so as to enforce it in another case. When they desire to change from Hartranft, which will likely be in the second ballot, the forty Blaine men in the delegation can compel a consultation, and will then force Cameron to cast the vote of Pennsylvania solid for Blaine. "That's the reason why," said a Blaine man to me to-night, "that we didn't raise a row when he so misrepresented us by that vote. Our turn will come next and we'll show him that the "unit rule" is not altogether in his hands." This matter has been gently freely talked over to-night, and I don't see that anything under the skies can prevent Pennsylvania's solid vote being eventually cast for Blaine.

The Flow of Eloquence.

The speechmaking in the Convention to-day awakened considerable enthusiasm. It was all of an eulogistic character, of course, and I am inclined to think that even the candidates themselves could hardly recognize the portraits, done in oil, which were palmed off in the Convention as presentments of themselves. Outside of the liberal use of hyperbole, however, the speechmaking was interesting as a display of American oratory. I thought as I listened to the fiery eloquence of the orators that there was little need to indulge in any lamentations over the decadence of American oratorical power? Perhaps my prejudice tinctures this opinion, but to my mind the best speech, so far as nervous energy, chaste language, and forcible presentation of facts go, was that made by "Bob" Ingersoll, who is one of the most celebrated of Western orators. It created the wildest enthusiasm that I have ever seen in a political gathering. The speech of General Hawley was a fine effort, and Linn Barthol-omew worthily upheld the honors of the Keystone State in this forensic display. This battle of the orators was really worth the trip to Cincinnati to enjoy.

After Adjournment.

After the speech-making it was apparent that no balloting could be entered into to-day, and from sheer weariness from excitement the Convention was ready to adjourn, and it was a relief to all when the tension was withdrawn, and a recess taken until to-morrow.

The same scenes are re-enacted to-night that have engaged attention since Monday. The delegations serenade each other. The leaders are plotting, attempts at combining are made, and so far as I can see the partisans of the different candidates show no desire to "let up" until the Convention decides their fate. They will soon be gratified. The deck is now clear for action, and a short session to-morrow, I think, will settle the case.

The platform adopted is a strong one and I think will meet with general favor. The "Chinese clause," in it stirred up some little sharp discussion but the excitement soon cooled down. The Pennsylvania delegation voted solidly in favor of the retention of the clause, and so for once was on the winning side.

The situation of affairs as to the coming candidates is unchanged. Blaine is still the acknowledged leader, and Bristow or Hayes will be second. The news that Bristow will not accept the second place was received to-night, but some of his friends think after all if the honor was offered him he would not thrust it aside. Hartranft and Hayes, as a ticket, are talked of somewhat to-night, but not very generally. Cameron still holds to the idea that Hartranft has a good show. The agony will be over, however, by to-morrow afternoon early, I think.

H. M. L.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The delegates began to assemble in the hall before ten, but the Convention was not promptly called to order, because it was known that the Committee on Rules were unprepared to report in consequence of a debate upon the proposal to reconsider the rule adopted yesterday against the changing of votes pending the announcement of any recorded ballot.

At 10:40 the delegates generally were in their seats. The attendance of spectators in the galleries was much smaller than yesterday, and half the seats were vacant, although hundreds have applied in vain for tickets of admission to the hall.

Opening of the Convention.

At eight minutes past eleven President McPherson called the Convention to order, and presented Rev. George K. Beecher, who opened the proceedings with prayer. At this time the galleries were two-thirds filled.

Female Suffrage.

Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said:

"Mr. Chairman—I am requested to present to this Convention a memorial of a large mass of our citizens who are excluded from any representation here, and from any share in the Government. I desire to present the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. [Applause.] Under the order adopted yesterday, the memorial goes to the Committee on Resolutions at once, but I desire to move that Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, who has been deputed by the association to represent them here, be heard by the Convention for ten minutes."

The Chair—"Is the motion seconded?"

It was seconded by several delegates and objected to by others. The question of allowing Mrs. Spencer to address the house was put and carried by a small majority.

Mrs. Spencer then came forward upon the platform, being received with some applause, and spoke as follows:

"In 1872 the Republican party declared that it had emancipated four millions of human beings, and established universal suffrage. Where were the ten millions of women citizens of this republic? When will you make this high sounding declaration true? The second plank says we have secured liberty and equality to all. Again, where were the women of the United States? A little further on in plank fourteen, you say: The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration. The Republican party cannot afford to recede from its ground taken four years ago. It cannot afford to stand still. To be still is to die. Nothing that lives is still. Motion is a law of life. To be the party that leads you must move forward. We now ask you for a plank that will place that mighty emblem of power, the ballot, in the hands of ten millions of American citizens, wives and daughters of this fair republic. We asked General Logan, of Illinois, who was one of the nineteen Senators who voted for woman suffrage in the United States Senate, in 1876, why he could speak half an hour yesterday before this Convention of men for men, where no woman's voice could be heard, without once naming the disfranchised, unrepresented women of this land. He said he entirely forgot it then. We say: How will it be with General Logan if the ten millions of women citizens of the United States will the ballot in their hands, forgot him? We asked Fred. Douglass how he, so lately made a citizen, invested with all the rights of a citizen, could speak a single day of the continued disabilities of his race and not say one word for the women of this land. To a woman, to Harriet Beecher Stowe, he and his race owe more for the emancipation of his race than to any man or any body of men or any political party in the land. He said: I would have spoken for you if I had thought of it. So you see how men represent us. Unless we represent ourselves we have no redress for any wrong, no voice even to ask for any right. We ask you to open this new century with a declaration that will place the Republican party higher in the scroll of fame than all its deeds of the past, that will give new force and meaning to all your former pledges, that will win to your side as peers and co-workers the wives, mothers and daughters of this fair republic.

Memorial of Woman Suffragists.

The following is the memorial presented by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts:

To the President and Members of the National Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN—The National Woman's Suffrage Association asks you to place in your platform the following plank:

Resolved, That the right to the use of the ballot inheres in the citizens of the United States.

We ask the insertion of this plank. We propose no change of fundamental principles. Our question is as old as the nation. Our Government was framed on the political basis of the consent of the governed, and from July 4, 1776, until the present year of 1876, the nation has constantly advanced toward a fuller practice of our fundamental theory, that the governed are the source of all power. Your nominating convention occurs in this Centennial year of the Republic. This is a most opportune moment for the reaffirmation and complete recognition of those principles. Our Government has not yet answered the end for which it was formed, while one-half the people of the United States are deprived of the right of self-government. Before the revolution Great Britain claimed the right to legislate for the colonies in all cases whatsoever. The men of this nation now as unjustly claim the right to legislate for women in all cases whatsoever. The call for your nominating convention invited the co-operation of all voters who desire to inaugurate and enforce the rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage. Women are citizens, declared to be so by the highest legislative and judicial authorities. But they are citizens deprived of the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage. Your platform of 1872 declared "the Republican party mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of the nation for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom." Devotion to freedom is no new thing for the women of this nation. From the earliest history of our country woman has shown herself as devoted as man to the cause of freedom. At every vital time in the national life, from the revolution to the present hour, woman has stood by the side of father, husband, son and brother in defence of liberty. The heroic and self-sacrificing deeds of the women of the revolution must not be forgotten. Men and women then wrought together for liberty. Together men and women have made this country what it is, and to-day in this hundredth year of our existence the women of the country, as members of the nation, as citizens of the United States, ask national recognition of their right of suffrage. The Declaration of Independence struck a blow at every existing form of government by declaring the individual the source of all power. Upon this new yet proclaimed truth our native error arose. But if the States may deny suffrage to any class, as according to the Minor vs. Happersett decision of the Supreme Court, a decision rendered under the auspices of the Republican party, against suffrage as a constituent element of United States citizenship, we then have nothing truly national in the character of this Government. National supremacy does not chiefly mean the power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce. It means national protection and security in the exercise of the right of self-government, which comes alone by and through the use of the ballot. Even granting the premises of the Supreme Court decision that "The Constitution of the United States does not confer suffrage on any one," our national life does not date from that instrument. The Constitution is not the original declaration of rights. It was not framed until eleven years after our existence as a nation, nor fully ratified until nearly fourteen years after the commencement of our national life. This Centennial celebration of our nation's birth does not date from the Constitution, but from the Declaration of Independence. The declared purpose of our civil war was the settlement of the question of supremacy between the States and the United States. The documents sent out by the Republican party in this present campaign warn the people that the Democrats intend another battle for State sovereignty, to be fought this year at the ballot box. The National Woman's Suffrage Association calls your attention to the fact that the Republican party itself has reopened this battle, and now holds the anomalous position of having settled the question of State sovereignty in the case of black men, and again opened it through the Minor-Hoppersatt case, not only in the case of women citizens, but also in the case of men citizens for all other causes save those specified in the Fifteenth Amendment. You have yet one opportunity to retrieve your party from this false position. The political power of this country has always shown itself superior to the judicial power, the latter even shaping and basing its decisions on the policy of the dominant party. A pledge, therefore, by your convention to secure national protection in the enjoyment of perfect equality of rights, civil and political, to all citizens, will so define the policy of the Republican party as to open the way to a full and final adjustment of this question on the basis of United States supremacy. Aside from these higher motives of justice, we would suggest your adoption of this principle of equal rights to women as a means of securing your own future existence. The party that ceases to represent the vital principles of truth and justice is the party that dies. If you would have the party of the future Republican, you must now take the broad national ground of citizen suffrage. By this step you will pay the most honor to your ancestors. By this act you will do the most to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity. By this act you will reduce to practice the theory of a hundred years, and establish a genuine republic that shall know no class, caste, race or sex, where all the people are citizens and all the citizens are equal before the law.

On behalf of the National Woman's Suffrage Association,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Rules and Order of Business.

The Chair.—"The first business in order is the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business."

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the committee, presented the following report:

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Republican National Convention:

Your Committee on Rules have referred the matter of rules and order of business beg leave to submit the following rules, including the order of business for the government or this Convention as follows, to wit:

Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the Convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

Rule 2. Each State shall be entitled to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, before the last preceding apportionment, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its chairman.

Rule 3. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Rule 4. In making the nominations for President and Vice President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be, "Shall the nomination of A. B. for President be made unanimous." But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast, and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of an unusual error.

Rule 5. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded; the same shall be taken by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order heretofore stated and the District of Columbia.

Rule 6. In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the votes of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

Rule 7. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rule of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 8 No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the Convention, except that the delegates presenting the names of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

Rule 9. The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of this Convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.

Rule 10 A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District of Columbia, represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory and District of Columbia shall name through their chairman a person to act as a member of such committee.

[Signed] JOHN CESSNA Chairman.
E. A. DAWSON, Secretary.

The reading of the third and fourth rules was received with applause by about two-thirds of the Convention.

Eugene Hale, of Maine—"I ask the reading of rule 3."

The Secretary read the rule, as requested, when Mr. Hale continued: "I move to strike from rule 3 that part of it which postpones the nomination of candidates until after the platform is settled." (Cries of "No," "no," and applause.)

Mr. Cessna—"I rise to a point of order. When I read this report I made a motion to recommit for the very purpose of ascertaining whether there were objections to any particular section, and therefore the motion of the gentleman at this point is not in order. I pledge myself to the gentleman, however, as well as others, that if it is desired to have discussion on any subject, I will withdraw the motion to recommit, but I will move for a division of the report, so that an opportunity will be had for a discussion of every rule."

Mr. Hale—"That will be perfectly satisfactory. I had no indication of what was the intention of the gentleman, but I only suggested this motion because I believe it to be unusual in bodies of this kind to postpone the balloting until after the platform is settled. But I do not propose now to take up further the time of the Convention on a suggestion to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee, as to his course."

Mr. Cessna—"Then I understand from my friend that he desires a division on that question, which I will call for myself at the proper time. If there be no objection, I ask that this report be divided into two divisions, the first to embrace the whole of it, except rule three, and the second to embrace rule three. Is that satisfactory to my friend?"

V. D. Silliman, of New York—"I beg leave before the question is put on the adoption of the report to suggest an amendment in the shape of an additional rule, in these words: 'After each ballot and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, this Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour. (Cries of No, No.) This is to give the delegates an opportunity to confer with one another and come to a decision regarding their ballots."

Mr. Cessna—"Mr. Chairman, I desire to state to the Convention that in my judgment the desirability, if not necessity, of having some rules will very soon appear, and now say to my friend from New York that if he will allow the vote to be taken on the first division I will not object. Then the new rule would be embodied in that report."

Mr. Silliman—"Certainly, Mr. Cessna. I move the previous question on the second division." (Cries of "question," "question.")

The reading of the section was again called for, and the section was read by the clerk.

The President—"The question upon the adoption of the rule is received, and the pending question is the adoption of the remaining rules. All in favor of the remaining rules as reported by the committee will please say aye."

The question was put and the remaining rules agreed to.

Mr. Cessna—"I move to recommit and lay on the table."

The President—"That will be done by unanimous consent."

Mr. Hale—"I move to strike out that portion of the rule which postpones the balloting for candidates until after the platform is settled. I do not object, and can conceive of no one objecting, to the first part of the rule, that the report of the Committee on Credentials shall be first settled, and therefore I do not desire to antagonize the entire rule, but move to strike out the last portion of it."

Section 3 was again called for and read.

The President—"The proposition is to strike from the rule the word 'read,' so that the rules shall stand. The report of the Committe on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon."

Mr. Ceasna—"Does my friend from Maine wish to discuss his amendment."

Mr. Hale—"The whole part, Mr. President, presented by my motion must be set clear that I do not desire to take up the time of this body of men. I will only say that so far as my knowledge goes, either in local, State or national conventions, which I have attended before, in no case has the platform, the resolutions of the party, been presented before the nominations and selection of candidates. I believe, sir, that the gentlemen present will see that unless this motion of mine be carried this Convention may remain here for hours, tossing, as a great body of men will, with nothing essential to do, while the Committee on Resolutions may be waiting and debating to report to the House."

Mr. Vanzandt, of Rhode Island—"Will the gentleman allow me a question? Was it not done in 1860, when President Lincoln was nominated?" (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Hale—"I am informed by gentleman about me that it was not. The gentleman is an older man than I, and was present, perhaps, at that convention."

Mr. Vanzandt—"One word more. I understand the Committee on Platform will be ready to report in five minutes." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hale—"I believe that the feeling of the men I see before me is that when the organization of this Convention is completed we should proceed at once to the selection of its candidates." (Loud cheers.)

George W. Hotchkiss, of New York: "Mr. Chairman, in 1860 we made a platform before we placed our candidate on it. (Applause.) Practically it may make no difference here to-day, but theoretically it would be an absurdity to place a man on horseback before you get your horse. (Applause.) If there ever was a time in the history of the Republican party when we needed deliberation in our proceedings it is to-day; that in behalf of New York I ask this Convention that they make no forced marches. Let us know what our platform demands of the candidate. You may make a platform that will lessen the number of candidates materially. In 1860 the Republican party was composed of an element that had not yet come together and conquered, and they must know what the principles of the party were in order to get a fit candidate. More new questions exist to-day in the Republican party than existed in 1860. We had then an overshadowing question. Now we are circumstanced differently, and every speaker on that stand has told us that we were to meet new issues and new questions. Let us know what are we to meet upon. Then we can put a candidate there reflecting our views, and he must be a candidate who is known and assured to be a fit exponent of these views, an earnest one, and not one who has not made up his mind after the platform is made."

Geo. Noyes, of Ohio—"The gentleman from Maine is decidedly mistaken in his history in 1860. As the gentleman has just stated, the platform was reported before the candidate was nominated eight years ago. I am informed by Lieutenant Gov. Lee, of Tennessee, that during the work of the Committee on Resolutions, that the Convention waited a long time for the Committee on Resolutions to report. It is, as the gentleman from Maine has stated, a candidate until you know what he is to stand upon. [Applause.] It may make all the difference in the world. When a platform is reported it might turn out that one candidate was fitted to it, and the other was not." [Applause.]

Mr. Cessna—"Mr. Chairman, I have no feeling whatever on this subject. I consider it my duty, however, to rise and join in behalf of my committee, and I shall stand by what is its unanimous action as to the report of this Convention. The resolution which is now pending for adoption before this body has neither an 'i' dotted nor a 't' crossed from the resolution, order and the rule and its number as it was adopted by the last National Convention in 1872. [Applause.] I beg to say to my friend from Maine, or any other gentleman who entertains similar views, that the Committee is not instructed, and it is not now advocated by the present speaker, at least, in the interest of any candidate, nor in a spirit of opposition to any other candidate, to believe a platform should be made, and I believe, as my friend has said, that if ever there was a time when deliberation was necessary at the hands of a national Convention

The Hour has Now Come.

(Cheers and applause.) I have been in Convention in former times, and I know and I feel the same thing here to-day, that if we go to work and nominate our ticket before we make our platform one half of the delegates will be on their way home before we get to the platform, and there will be no deliberation or discussion of it.

Mr. Hale—"Let me ask the gentleman a question?"

Mr. Cessna—"Certainly."

Mr. Hale—"My main point in making the motion was to have something for the Convention to do. I am informed by the Chair has authoritative information that the Committee on Resolutions is ready to report."

The Chair—"The Chair has not, but the Chairman of the Committee is present. He sat up all night with his committee."

Mr. Cessna—"This is a matter of very immaterial difference, because under the duties, I would refer him to my friend from Maine, the report of the Committee on Credentials must be considered before the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and before any nominations, and from what I have heard in relation to the report and think my friend from Maine will find that we have enough to do when that report comes in."

Mr. Hale—"I only asked the question to get my friend from Rhode Island the information whether the committee was ready to report."

Delegate from Rhode Island—"I am so informed by my colleague on that committee."

Mr. Hale—"Then, Mr. President, I withdraw the motion."

Mr. Cessna—"I demand the previous question on division two."

The previous question was ordered, and the motion agreed to.

The President—"The next business is the motion of Mr. Stillman, of New York, the addition of a new rule. The Secretary will read the proposition made by the gentleman from New York, which is now pending as an addition."

The Secretary read:

Resolved, That after each balloting, and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, the Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour. (Cries of "No.")

The President—"Is the Convention ready for the vote?" (Cries of "Yes.")

Mr. Stillman—"Perhaps the necessity of the resolution will appear when I state that after each ballot is taken each delegation may wish to have time to consult and confer with other delegations."

An Amendment.

Ex-Governor Vanzandt, of Rhode Island "I trust before the motion is put it may be amended, and I offer as an amendment that before the thirty minutes recess be taken each delegation, or the chairman of each delegation, shall be suitably labeled for what they ask, whether they are cash or country produce." [Loud laughter and applause.]

A voice—"Good for Rhode Island." [Renewed laughter.]

A delegate from Virginia—"I move to lay on the table."

The President—"All in favor of laying the motion of the gentleman from New York, which provides that after each ballot there shall be a recess of thirty minutes, will please say Aye."

The question was put, but the result was doubtful, although the ayes were loud and expressive.

The President—"I will put the question again. The question is upon laying on the table the motion for the new rule. All in favor of this motion to table will please say Aye."

There was a loud affirmative response.

The President—"All opposed to tabling will please say No."

The noes were not so strong.

The President—"The ayes appear to have it. The motion is tabled. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Jno. T. Ensor, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, will now read the report."

Mr. Ensor, on coming forward, was loudly applauded, and read the following report:

Report of the Committee on Credentials.

The majority of the committee reported in favor of the admission of the delegation from Alabama, headed by Jere Harolson, anti-Spencer, and also that from the District of Columbia known as the Spencer delegation. The remainder of the report consists of the names of the delegates, which have already been published.

Minority Report.

Mr. Chas. N. Harris, of Nevada, then came forward amid considerable cheering, to present a minority report. From the limited opportunities afforded the committee the minority were led to the conclusion that the delegation headed by the Hon. Geo. E. Spencer was the only legitimate representative delegation from that State. (Cheers.) The opinion was based on the following facts and considerations: In August, 1874, a Republican State Convention was held at Montgomery, Al.a, for the nomination of State officers to be elected that year. At that time there was no faction in the party. All Republicans were represented at the Convention, and were satisfied with its action. This Convention appointed a State Executive Committee, consisting of twelve members, to conduct the succeeding campaign and to act for the party in all things until the Convention to be called in 1876. The committee met and elected Chas. E. Meyer Chairman. The campaign was conducted under the auspices of this committee, and its action was acquiesced in by all except the Democrats. A quorum of the committee met on February 2, 1876, under the call of its chairman, and issued a call for the convention of May 24, 1876, which assembled and sent to this Convention the delegation headed by Mr. Spencer. The delegation headed by S. F. Rice claimed that on December 29th, the Convention created by the last State Convention was reorganized by the committee itself, in obedience to the demands of a mass meeting held in Montgomery. They also claimed that when the original committee was created in 1874 there were but six congressional districts in the State, and it was formed by the appointment of two members from each district. At the session of the Legislature of 1874-5 the Congressional districts were reorganized by reason of the increased representation allowed by the lower House of Congress. By the new apportionment eight districts were created, which were two more than under the old arrangement, and changed the boundaries of the old districts. The claim was that the Executive Committee had to be reorganized, and added to itself new members for this purpose. The minority find it to be true a mass meeting was held at Montgomery, but its representative character is denied. It is also found that some committeemen at the dictation of this mass meeting added twelve to their number, but the action had no legal force, and was opposed to every idea of regularity or legality. Under a regular call of the committee its unauthorized action was repudiated, and the Republican party never acquiesced in such action. No committee had the power to change its numbers as had been done in Alabama. The Convention which created the committee could alone do that. The pretext on which the reorganization was claimed to be necessary was not satisfactorily to the minority of the committee. The making of new districts was no valid reason for a change The law creating them did not go into effect in November.

The report then referred to the proposition for a compromise made by Simon Cameron and William E. Chandler, stating its terms in full. That proposition was accepted by the Spencer organization showing a commendable willingness to submit their cause to the Republicans of the State. The other side declined to accede to the scheme, which would have given fair expression to the views of the Republicans of the State.

The further correspondence with Mr. Cameron was then referred to. The report concluded with recommending the admission of the Spencer delegation.

Mr. Ensor—"I move that the subject matter concerning this particular delegation be recommitted."

Mr. Cessna—"I move that the report be divided into two divisions, and its action embrace all the report except what relates to the Alabama case. I desire, however, without being oppressive to any one, to make another motion. I have learned partly from members of the Committee and partly elsewhere, that in the case of the District of Columbia, neither of these delegations comes here with that kind of form and regularity which would entitle it to seats in this Convention. I feel that the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, have been very generous and liberal, indeed, towards the territories and the District in giving them positions upon all these important committees. Some five or six places on the Committee on Resolutions, for instance, since there is no regularity in both contestants which would entitle the District of Columbia delegates to seats here. I, therefore, move to amend that division of the report by striking out the name of Sayles J. Bowen and inserting the name of Frederick Douglass."

Mr. Vanzandt, of Rhode Island—"I wish to ask by what authority any delegates from the district of Columbia are recognized in this convention? Formerly under the law in force at the time of the last Presidential Convention they had a delegate on the floor of Congress and voted, as I am informed, under the same rule as delegates from the Territories. That law is now repealed, and they have no right to delegates here."

The Chair—"A question is asked of the chair. It is hardly a parliamentary question, but it is a fact before the committee of which the gentleman is not aware. The chairman, and they have decided that the District of Columbia shall have a representation here, and shall have a vote." (Applause.)

Delegate from Indiana—"I wish to ask if the call for this Convention did not invite the Republicans of the District of Columbia to send two delegates here?"

The Chair—"That question is already decided."

Delegate from Indiana—"Before that vote is taken I desire to call the attention of the Chairman to the fact that it has been stated in general terms that the action of Republicans of the District of Columbia in sending two delegates here where admission was not recommended by the majority report is somewhat irregular. Now, will the gentleman tell us in what respect those proceedings were irregular? I put the question to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cessna, "I answer that all the information I have got is from the Republican organization of the City of Washington, who came here headed by Frederick Douglas, who needs no endorsement." (Cheers.)

Delegate from Indiana, "Then (treat the gentleman with entire respectfulness when I say he has no information on the subject (laughter, cheers and hisses), and therefore it is fair to assume that the gentleman makes his proposition because Frederick Douglass happens to represent an interest here in which he fully concurs." (Applause.)

Mr. Ensor, of Maryland—"I wish to make a single remark in regard to this report. That where there were differences in regard to other subjects we were almost unanimously in favor of the delegation we reported as entitled to the seat. (Applause.)

In regard to the regularity of the credentials, it could not be denied that those of Bowen and Green were regular upon their face. (Applause.) The gentleman who represented the other side (Douglass) was called upon for his credentials, but did not have them, claiming that he handed them to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee. The committee, therefore, could take no notice of his case, but independently of anything of that kind it was clearly demonstrated to the committee that the delegation represented by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Green were regular in every respect."

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania arose to speak.

Mr. Redding, of Kansas, made the point that he had already spoken twice, and under the rule could not speak again." (Applause.)

Mr. Cessna tried to speak, but the audience applauded so loud that he could not be heard.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Cessna had not spoken on the question, having merely made a proposition.

Mr. Cessna tried again to speak, but the audience would not let him, drowning his voice by clapping their hands and stamping their feet and hisses.

Mr. Cessna finally managed to say, "I withdraw the proposition. That is all I wanted to say.

The Chairman—"The question then recurs upon the adoption of the report of the Convention, except that part relating to Alabama."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Alabama Case.

The Chairman—"The question now recurs on that portion of the report referring to Alabama."

Mr. Ensor, of Maryland, moved that that part be recommitted. He replied to the argument of Harrison, of Nevada, claiming that six of the eighteen members of the Alabama State Central Committee had called the convention which elected the Spencer delegates. The majority of the Central Committee represented the great body of the people of Alabama, who desired the success of the party. The six represented simply the disorganizing spirit.

Cries of "Question!" "Question!"

Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, urged that the gentleman from Maryland had come before the Convention with the majority report, but had not stated one single fact in support of the report. It was, therefore, conclusive that the majority had no facts from which they could draw conclusions to sustain their position. [Applause.]

Mr. Ensor, of Maryland, said he would only consume five minutes in replying to the lengthy argument of Mr. Harris on the minority report. The State Central Committee of Alabama was constituted in 1874. There were then six Congressional districts in the State. The committee was composed of twelve members, two from each Congressional District. That committee met, and considering itself not large enough, called in Mr. Charles E. Myer, and elected him Chairman. Mr. Myer was not appointed by the State Convention. He was made Chairman of the committee, apparently irregularly, but the party acquiesced in it. They afterwards wished the committee increased from twelve or thirteen to twenty-four. A meeting was called, and the committee was increased to twenty-four. Last February the committee met. Six of the old members, meeting with twelve of the new ones, called a convention and chose delegate to Cincinnati. The other six called another convention, and chose their own delegates. If there was any irregularity in the committee it was inaugurated in the beginning by calling in a man not elected by the Convention. After the matter had been fully discussed in committee the roll was called, and resulted twenty-six in favor of the Price delegation and thirteen against.

Mr. Harris said the majority had presented no facts in support of their report, while the minority had submitted a conclusive reason to show that the Spencer delegation was beyond question the legitimate one. The National Committee fairly and squarely offered a compromise, and asked that the question should be left to the Republicans of Alabama, but they decline any such proposition.

James K. Tyner, of Indiana, said: "After listening carefully to the argument of the gentleman in charge of the majority report, I came to the conclusion that he made only one single point in behalf of his position. That was that after the regular executive committee had been appointed by the Alabama State Convention in 1874, they went outside of their list to choose a Chairman of that Convention. Can the gentleman tell me that the committee did not have the authority of that Convention to do so."

Mr. Ensor—"It was claimed on the part of the Spencer delegation that the Convention delegated no such authority."

Mr. Tyner—"It is claimed on the part of the Spencer delegation that they had authority in accordance with the usage of the party from its organization down to the present time."

Mr. Ensor called for proof of the proposition.

Mr. Tyner demanded of the gentleman that he produce proofs on which they had reported in favor of the anti-Spencer delegation.

Mr. Ensor asked if it was customary for a Committee on Credentials to read all its proofs. (Cries of "No," "no.")

Mr. Tyner—"Then the gentleman should not question my statement on this point until he is prepared to sustain his own. After looking over this matter as carefully as I can I come to the conclusion that the Convention of 1874 was enacted from a mass convention called without the authority of the State Central Committee. If I am right, then the only regular and organized delegation here from Alabama is that headed by Geo. E. Spencer. Many gentlemen here who have been associated with me in legislative life for many years will bear me witness to the fact that my history and record will indicate that I never attempt to take unfair advantages of any man. I say these gentlemen, presuming upon my spirit of fairness in this matter, that the gentlemen who stand here as the friends and supporters of any candidate who might have been benefited by the admission or rejection of either of these delegations, cannot afford to ask this convention to do an unfair thing. Whoever shall be the nominee of this convention must win it fairly, or not at all." (Applause.)

Another History of the Case.

Mr. Derzendoren, of Virginia—"Mr. Chairman, in presenting this case to the Convention, I shall endeavor to confine myself to the facts as they appeared before the Committee on Credentials. In 1874, at the State Convention, a committee of twelve was appointed. That committee elected a Chairman outside of its own numbers, which action I claim they had a right to take. The party in Alabama in time became very much demoralized, and a demand was made upon the State Central Committee by a large number of Republicans in the State to call a meeting of the committee or a meeting of conference, composed of members from all parts of the State. That conference was held and was participated in by a large number of this old committee. They came to the conclusion that it was necessary to enlarge the State Central Committee by so making it composed of twenty-four instead of twelve delegates, in order that all portions of the State might be properly represented. A majority assented to that. In my opinion that was a question upon which they had a right to be made to them by said Messrs. G. Corey, Barker, Herbert and Hall, and further, that under the order of the court directing said meeting, I will attend at the appointed time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT COAST RANGE FLOUR Pat'd. CALIFORNIA! NO Risk! EVERY PACKAGE Guaranteed!!

PEABODY, HUGUS & Co., 329 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CANNON,

POWDER, CAPS, PISTOLS, BLUNDERBUSSES, MUSKETS,

And other Fire Arms and Ammunition for Fourth of July.

Send for Price List.

J. H. JOHNSTON'S GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 285 LIBERTY STREET.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Sunday School Library Books,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT, AT

Half Usual Prices.

S. A. CLARKE & CO., 125 WOOD STREET.

CROQUET! CROQUET! CROQUET.

AT

HALF PRICE.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of MOSES G. COREY, Bankrupt. No. 2,740. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given of a meeting of the creditors of the said MOSES G. COREY, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposition to be made to them by said Moses G. Corey, for the payment and satisfaction of all debts due by them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the time and place, to conduct the pro

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½

THE fact that BLAINE rode out in Washington with Secretary FISH, excited a very decided influence on his prospects at Cincinnati.

PINCKBACK is revengeful and sarcastic. He is opposed to GRANT and CONKLING and declares as the reason why he was rejected as Senator was the fear that he would bring his wife to Washington, and mingle in the higher strata of society.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has forwarded us a pamphlet copy of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. One hundred and fifty-nine laws and four joint resolutions comprise the list. We tender our thanks to the Governor for the document.

WINSLOW has, at last, been set free, the English Government declining to continue negotiations on the treaty, or to surrender WINSLOW. This is a shameful course on the part of that power, as it involves the shirking of responsibility, while it has held WINSLOW in prison during a long and perfectly useless discussion. We think the English Government has put itself in a false position, as regards this affair, and it doggedly holds to its position, simply because it has taken it.

THE Chinese question, as presented by the Pacific coast people, and counter-represented by the Celestials, constitutes one of the most perplexing subjects the Government has at the present time. The San Franciscoans wish Chinese immigration stopped, and even desire to lessen the number that are now there. The dissatisfaction is, really, a race antagonism, without any very clear reason to back it. It is, really, a reproduction of the old antagonism of the Chinese to the presence of foreigners in their country, which was based more on race antagonisms than else. The usual reason given why Chinese should not be permitted here,—that they are cheap competitors in the labor market is rapidly melting away. At North Adams, and other points, it has been ascertained that while they work at lower rates, nominally, American workmen are really cheaper, in that they are more rapid and skillful. In their response to the reasons set forth by the mass meeting of San Francisco, the Chinese rather sarcastically, though sincerely and manly state their points. They say that "the Chinese have neither attempted nor desired to interfere with the established order of things in this country, either of politics or religion. They have opened no whisky saloons, for the purpose of dealing out poison and degrading their fellow-men. *They have promptly paid their duties, their taxes, their rents, and their debts.*" This is undoubtedly the simple truth, but what free-born, Anglo-Saxon Californian prizes such commonplace virtues as these? The worst feature of this agitation was an additional article to the BURLINGAME treaty, to the following effect: "The United States of America do hereby reserve the right to regulate, restrict, or prevent the immigration of Chinese subjects into the United States, except for commercial pursuits; and, reciprocally, the Emperor of China does reserve the right to regulate, restrict or prevent the immigration of citizens of the United States into the Chinese Empire, except for commercial pursuits." The effect of this will be to exclude missionaries from China, and to narrow the relations between the two countries. Cannot immigration be regulated, without being prevented?

YESTERDAY'S STRUGGLE.

The National Convention, yesterday, was the scene of hard work, in which rules were accepted, contested seats settled, platform adopted, and nominations made. Of the latter we speak elsewhere. The feature of the early part of the session was the reading of a brief address by MRS. S J SPENCER, in behalf of Woman Suffrage,—the first time, in this country that a lady has plead for her sex in a National political Convention. The subject matters of the address,—the principle of human suffrage, was recognized in the platform. The next exciting issue was that of the admission of the contesting Alabama delegation,—that for BLAINE being admitted, and the MORTON delegates thrown out. In this vote, Mr. CAMERON cast the Pennsylvania vote solidly against BLAINE, an act that was generally considered as expressive of his views toward his candidacy. It is stated that a majority of the Pennsylvania delegates were greatly incensed at the unauthorized use thus made of the unit rule. It certainly was never contemplated that the unit rule applied to anything else than the first ballot for HARTRANFT.

The feature of the day was the presentation of the names of the candidates. Twenty minutes were allowed for the presentation of each name, either to be consumed in one speech, or divided into two or more, as might be preferred. This usually is one of the great events of a National Convention. It was a very notable feature of the Convention yesterday. The enthusiasm of the delegates was so intense and the necessity for suitable demonstration so marked, that the greatest care was taken to make each presentation as dramatic and forceful as possible. Picked and trained orators were called into service, and their efforts were expected to be among the greatest of their lives. It has happened that the manner and effect of the presentation of candidates, resulted in their selection by conventions, and the full importance of starting their candidates right, was keenly felt by the managers of the several candidates. Hence this period of the convention yesterday was the culminating point, and very properly, when the work of presentation was completed, the convention adjourned for the night.

The first name submitted to the Convention was MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, now Postmaster General. Mr. KELLOGG, of the Connecticut State delegation, made the presentation, briefly detailing the record of Mr. JEWELL. The names were received with moderate applause. The next name brought forward was that of Senator MORTON, of Indiana. It was presented by R. W. THOMPSON, who gave a glowing description of his grand war record, as Governor of Indiana. Mr. PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, seconded the nomination, urging that the election of MORTON would quell the riotous element of the South, and restore peace and quietude to the nation. The nomination met with a grand reception.

The interest rose, as General HARLAN, of Kentucky, came forward to nominate Secretary BRISTOW. A glowing eulogy on his record as a Republican and Union man, was received with great applause. Judge POLAND followed, seconding the nomination of Mr. BRISTOW, declaring that Kentucky and Vermont came into the union together,—and together wished to march to victory under the banner of BRISTOW. Next GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, who is evidently greatly admired followed to second still further BRISTOW'S nomination. He was very effective and eloquent in his remarks, and drew, quite as much to himself as to his candidate the earnest applause of the Convention. RICHARD A. DANA, of Massachusetts, urged that BRISTOW was the only man that was sure to carry Massachusetts,—a remark that was received with both applause and hisses, and evidently depreciated the influence of the other speeches.

When in the call of States Maine was reached, the scene beggared description. Vast masses of people arose, waving hats and fans, and cheering for BLAINE until it seemed as though no other name could find the slightest favor with the Convention. Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, made the presentation speech, and nobly did he perform the duty. He began by administering a severe rebuke to Mr. DANA for the intimation that Massachusetts would be equally loyal to any candidate of the Republican party. He claimed that the party needed a man who would be a re-reformer at any time, and anywhere—a statesman who knew and felt that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of the people, and that money must be made, not by law, but by labor. He claimed for the party leader a pure character, but not one bearing the certificate of a Confederate Congress. It wants a leader with the audacity of genius. He closed with the declaration that "the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain known to the American people to-day is JAMES G. BLAINE. To desert him now would be like an army deserting its general. In the name of the great republic, in the name of all her defenders and supporters, her soldiers living or who died on the field or in the skeleton clutch of Andersonville and Libby, Illinois nominates that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, JAMES G. BLAINE." The cheering that followed was absolutely wonderful. Messrs. TURNER, of Georgia, and FRYE, of Maine, BLAINE'S colleague in Congress, seconded the nomination.

Then followed, in rapid order, the nomination of Senator CONKLING, of New York, the speech, which was in excellent taste, being made by STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New York. Governor NOYES of Ohio, presented the name of Governor HAYES, of that State, after which Hon LINN BARTHOLOMEW presented the name of Governor HARTRANFT, of this State. The address was able and forcible, but came too late in the day to be as fully appreciated as it would have been at an earlier hour. Without proceeding to a ballot the Convention adjourned till today. Altogether, yesterday was another BLAINE day.

THE PLATFORM.

At this writing we have only an abstract of the platform adopted yesterday at Cincinnati before us. It is evidently a comprehensive document, and like the several platforms of the Republican party, it deals in the living issues of the day, in a clear, succinct, and comprehensive manner. In its general features it is moderate, just, and yet outspoken, and, we think, clearly expresses the average, and even advanced sentiment of the Republican party. Among the newer points, are the reprobation of recommendations to office by Senators and members of Congress. This meets the trouble concerning congressional patronage,—possibly not so radically as some may desire, but in a way that will prove of great advantage in the way of reforming our politics. Also, the proposition to investigate, with a view to proper legislation, the Chinese question. It was first proposed that radical suggestions be put on record, but this was wisely avoided, and the only first step toward the solution of that problem that is at all possible was determined on. The plank referred to is a practical recognition of the struggle on the Pacific Coast, and an expression of sympathy and promise of aid to the people there. It is far better than a strongly denunciatory resolution, as it looks to a well-defined method of reform, and is not mere sound and fury. The third is a constitutional amendment prohibiting appropriations to sectarian schools. This is evidently a BLAINE plank, and commits the Republican party to the Protestant side of the school issue. This section was received with most earnest applause.

For the first time in the history of National Conventions the claims of women to a part in the Government are recognized. This is a great step forward in that direction, and the manner in which the concession is received by the ladies will be a matter of public interest. Several of the old tenets of the party are reaffirmed, and we consider the platform, taken as a whole, an excellent and timely document. We fully believe it will meet the most earnest concurrence of the American people. The work of the Convention, thus far, is therefore, entirely to our mind. No Republican, be he straight out, or a reformer, can object to the platform. All that remains is the candidate and we have every confidence that he will be alike acceptable to the party. We see nothing as yet that leads us to doubt the success of Mr. BLAINE.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

John Stevenson, bankrupt, West Middlesex, Mercer county. Final examination before Register Rogers fixed for the 6th prox.

George W. Dithridge & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Injunction prayed for and hearing fixed for 13th inst., Freeman & Corbet et al., restrained in meantime.

Geo. Decker, debtor, Allegheny city, trial by jury ordered for the July term at Erie.

Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Venango county, further hearing on motion for an injunction against James Kennedy fixed for the 18th prox., meantime restraining said Kennedy from performing the act sought to be enjoined, Wm. A. Shaw, petitioner for injunction, to file bond in $10,000, conditioned to protect said Kennedy from damages.

Robert Stewart, bankrupt, Mercer county, bankrupt petitioned for discharge, and final hearing ordered for the 6th proximo, before Register Rogers.

Andrew J. Cowan, bankrupt, Venango county. Sale of certain personal property, at public or private sale was ordered.

Hiram Smith, bankrupt, Green county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens, under order of court of February 25, confirmed absolute.

Moses G. Corey, bankrupt, Allegheny county. A composition meeting ordered for the 30th inst., before Register Harper.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. Payment was ordered by the assignee of the sum due F. D. Saupp, a lien creditor.

R. J. Davis, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report adjusted claims of the Parkplace Homestead association et al. confirmed nisi.

James Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee directed to pay Thomas Beck, creditor, $935.25, claim as ascertained by the register.

Common Pleas No. 2.
Before Judges Thos. Ewing, J. M. Kirkpatrick and J. W. F. White.)

C. J. Little et al. vs. John O'Hanlon et al. Gill & McMasters appointed examiners to take testimony and report the facts to Court.

Pote rfield et al. vs. Wylie et ux. Examiner's report referred back in order that an account may be stated.

Pentecost vs. Godfrey. Judgment ordered to be stricken from the record, the same having been taken before a reserved question of law had been decided.

Turner vs. Schermerhorn & Van Kleeck. New trial refused.

Joseph Starkey vs. John Walton. Master's report confirmed.

Chas. Beyer vs. L. Kiefer. Exceptions overruled and Master's report confirmed.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Collier.)

George Jackson, indicted for assault and battery, Bella McDonald prosecutrix. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Peter Wilber, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog, Patrick Foley prosecutor. *Nolle pros.* on payment of costs by defendant.

Nathan Jackson, indicted for assault and battery, Mary Bronson prosecutrix. Verdict of not guilty, and costs divided equally between the parties.

John Ridgely, colored, entered pleas of guilty to the charges of assault and battery and felonious assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year and three months.

Jacob Boone, indicted for burglary, two charges; John Arnold and W. J. Hustell, prosecutors. Plea of guilty entered, and sentence deferred.

John Jackson, indicted for larceny; David Roberts, prosecutor. Verdict of guilty, sentence deferred.

Frank Gaunt, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Chas. McCann prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

James Showers, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a felony, Aug. Geisler, prosecutor. It was charged that the defendant, who is a boy about eighteen years of age, made an assault upon a little girl, niece of prosecutor, with intent to commit a rape. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor, Aug. Geisler, to pay the costs.

Randolph White, indicted for seduction under promise of marriage, Annie Hamilton prosecutrix. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

H. B. Aldrich,	Joseph Langen & Herron,
Isaac Elliott,	David Lafferty,
Michael Cavy,	F. Gaunt et al.,
Lindsey Mortara,	R. Savara et al.,
Isaac Ford,	Frank McClintock,
Hiram Shehan,	Wm. McCartney,
Floyd Carroll,	Henry Hays,
Peter Sesitral,	Jacob Bush,
Frank Kramer,	Cyrus Donaldson,
John Miller,	D. C. Davis,
Fred. Hensey,	Robt. Dennison,
Thos. Burk (2),	

Court Brevities.

A TRUE BILL was found by the Grand Jury against John S. Bell and wife for perjury. The alleged perjury consists in false swearing in fixing the value of property destroyed by fire, at Jack's Run, on the 24th of February.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, JR., filed a petition in the U. S. District Court yesterday for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and his father, Chas. H. Armstrong, Sr. A schedule of liabilities and assets of the petitioner were filed, but were not in such a shape as to enable us to ascertain the aggregate amount or value of either.

CONSTABLE H. J. MCGIVERN, of Sharpsburg, will have an opportunity of defending himself in the Criminal Court on several charges of forgery. It is alleged that he forged an order on the Clerk of Courts for the costs of some five or six witnesses and obtained the money, about $30 in all. He has been arrested and has entered bail for Court.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIBSON.
Solicitor—JOHN H. KAY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE
NEW DRESS GOODS.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.
Have opened some handsome designs in
NEW DRESS GOODS!
PLAID GRENADINES,
BROCADE GRENADINES,
BLACK and WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
COLORED CHECK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED CASHMERES,
BLACK CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
PLAID and STRIPE DRESS GOODS,
BROCADE CASHMERES.
ONE LOT OF
COLORED DRESS SILKS
At $1.25, extraordinary good value for he price, sold usually at $1.50. BLACK SILKS from 75c to $4.00
We desire to call attention to one lot of Black Silks in Soft Cachemire Finish at $2.00, warranted to wear and give good satisfaction, and an extraordinary bargain.
Samples sent on application.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good peop-e it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDUL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

THOMAS BROWN
SUCCESSOR TO
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBER,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND
Best Material Used
Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
ESTABLISHED
NEW DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
AT
Our Very Lowest Prices.
A special bargain is now upon our counters in a large variety of
NEW SUMMER PLAIDS
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, superior good value.
Also, just opened, a very choice line of new Debege and Cashmere Plaids, at 25c just for summer.
A new and fine variety of new Brocades, at 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 45c, a special good bargain.
A choice assortment of Pongee Silk Plaids, new styles at only 37½c.
The very latest novelties in Plain and Striped Pongee Silks, at 31, 44 and 50c.
SILK DEPARTMENT!
Again we call the attention of patrons to our Silk Department, and with special pride assuring them we are now offering inducements heretofore unsurpassed anywhere. All grades, from 75c to $5 per yard, but especially to our lines at
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00,
Being unusual good value.
Full lines of Colored Silks in all the latest shades, from
$1 to $2.50 Per Yard.
Also a complete new line of Fancy Check and Mourning Silks, at bargains,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
June 12, 1876.
ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW GOODS
Opened This Week.
Linen Suits,
Linen Overdresses,
Parasols,
Lace Jackets,
Lace Shawls,
Stripe Grenadines,
Plaid Grenadines,
Plain Hernanis,
Damassee Pongee,
Silk Pongee,
Light Chintzes,
Blue and White Chintzes.
Plain Blue Percales,
Light Summer Plaids.
Everything New and Fresh.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
N. B—We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of our Plaids, Striped and Plain Dress Goods, to close out our large stock of these goods. Call and see the real bargains we are offering.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
NO. 100 GRANT SETEET.
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

TRADE MARK.
The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms:
Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signatures of the Inventor on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates and little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.
MWF-8

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS
—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's Queen Olives, Nicolls's Olive Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th.
NEW SUITS, NEW COSTUMES, ETC.,
AT
Our Popular Prices.
The unusually large sales we have had in our
SUIT DEPARTMENT!
All along during the season, show our lines to be more than usually fine and better value than usual.
We have opened another choice line of Ladies' Linen and Grass Cloth Suits, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered,
From $2.00 Upward.
Also, a full line of Misses' and Children's Linen Suits in all sizes.
Ladies' Black and Colored Alpaca Suits.
Ladies' Suits made of latest summer materials, at lowest prices.
A full assortment of Black
Hernanis and Grenadines
From 12½c to $2.50; but we would ask special attention to two lines which are special good value: At 25c, worth 45c, at 28c, worth 50c.
Also a full line in cloth shades, Navy Blue, Browns, Prune, Myrtle Green, &c., from 31c to $2 per yard.
All the latest shades in Grass Cloths, at 12½c per yard, and in Dress
Linens from 25c to 50c,
And Black and Colored Lawns from 12½ to 50c.
New Goods on every counter, and special good bargains.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES OF
Sacques and Suits.

Silk Polonaises, reduced from	$120 00 to $50 00
" " " "	75 00 to 35 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	45 00 to 25 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	40 00 to 20 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	75 00 to 50 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	50 00 to 25 00
Suits, reduced from	45 00 to 20 00
" " "	40 00 to 15 00
" " "	25 00 to 10 00
" " "	15 00 to 6 00
" " "	10 00 to 4 00

A LOT OF
WHITE JACONET SUITS,
Reduced from $6.00 to $2.00, $8.00 to $3.00, $10.00 to $4.00.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
Best Bargains
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH.
In order to reduce stock and make room for new importations, will sell for
THIRTY DAYS,
At the following
LOW PRICES.
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, $4.00.
Best Stone China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $15 00.
Best Stone China Chamber Sets, $3.75.
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8 00.
Best China Dinner Sets, $30.00.
Decorated Dinner Sets, very low.
Vase and Mantle Ornaments.
Silver and Britannia Ware.
All Reduced!
100 WOOD ST.
GEO. H. GARBER.
FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

ICE.
ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End, P. O. Box 404.
s19

PAVING.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

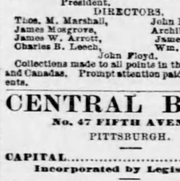
ICE.
ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End, P. O. Box 404.
s19

PAVING.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

WINDOW GLASS. &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
NEW FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPEN,
AT OUR
Always Attractive Prices.
Unlaundried Shirts,
Unlaundried Shirts.
We have now a full line in all sizes of Unlaundried Shirts, well made of best of Muslin, 3-ply front and cuff, and finished well in every particular, which we are selling at
85 CENTS.
Also a full Laundried Shirt at 75c, worth $1.50, and at $1 worth $2.
New lines of Plain and Fancy Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children. Gents', Youths' and Boys', at a little less than usual prices.
New assortment of
LADIES' NECKWEAR,
New Fancy Ties, &c.
Grand opening to-day of a very large line of fine
New French Flowers
At very low prices. All the newest shapes in Hats and Bonnets. Special bargains in
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.
New Fringes, Linen Embroideries, Linen Laces, &c. Colored Fringes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 knots.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

FINANCIAL.
AMERICAN BANK,
Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
Incorporated by Legislature.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll,
James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler,
James Bown, J. H. Walter,
Madison Bailey, J. H. Denniston,
George Bingham, Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable
Six per cent. Interest allowed on time Deposits.
GEO. B. RIDDLE, President,
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macfarren,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
B. W. MACKEY, Vice President
W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.
N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

HOTELS.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g32 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.
ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
NARRAGANSETT BAY,
RHODE ISLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Will open for the reception of guests July 1st Eight Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address,
L. H. HUMPHREYS,
PROPRIETOR,
g27 City Hotel, Providence, R. I.
WESTMINSTER HOTEL
FRONTING ON
Belmont and Westminster Avenues,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
Situated on the borders of Fairmont Park, only two blocks from the Centennial Buildings, having large parks and lawns, and one of the coolest places in the city. Cars from all the depots pass the door to the Centennial grounds every minute.
Terms—Four Dollars per day. Special rates for families and permanent guests.
J. P. PHIPPS,
Late Bloodgood's Hotel, Philadelphia,
W. T. CALEB,
Late Monongahela House, Pittsburgh,
g31 Managers.
SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Now open for Reception of Guests.
Great Western Hotel
DILLINGER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House, Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.
JOHN W. HAY, CHAS. SHINKLE.
W. J. MILLER, Jr.
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY
And Machine Works.
HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,
Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,
Machinists and Iron Founders.
Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Dellner & Co. Rolling Cloths, and John A. Wafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
No. 39 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robinson, Rea & Co.,
FOUNDERS and
MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand Rolls
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Office and Warehouse:
No. 33 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE,
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....E. P. KING.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 25
Clubs of Five	5 00
Clubs of Ten	2 50

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, now 84, 102½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE fact that BLAINE rode out in Washington with Secretary FISH, excited a very decided enthusiasm on his prospects at Cincinnati.

PIERCEBACK is revengeful and sarcastic. He is opposed to GRANT and CONKLING and declares as the reason why he was rejected as Senator was the fear that he would bring his wife to Washington, and mingle in the higher strata of society.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has forwarded us a pamphlet copy of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. One hundred and fifty-nine laws and four joint resolutions comprise the list. We tender our thanks to the Governor for the document.

WISCOM has, at last, been set free, the English Government declining to continue negotiations on the treaty, or to surrender WINSLOW. This is a shameful course on the part of that power, as it involves the shirking of responsibility, while it has held WINSLOW in prison during a long and perfectly useless discussion. We think the English Government has put itself in a false position, as regards this affair, and it doggedly holds to its position, simply because it has taken it.

THE Chinese question, as presented by the Pacific coast people, and counter-represented by the Celestials, constitutes one of the most perplexing subjects the Government has at the present time. The San Franciscoans wish Chinese immigration stopped, and even desire to lessen the number that are now there. The dissatisfaction is, really, a race antagonism, without any very clear reason to back it. It is, really, a reproduction of the old antagonism of the Chinese to the presence of foreigners in their country, which was based more on race antagonisms than else. The usual reasons given why Chinese should not be permitted here,—that they are cheap contrasted to the labor market is rapidly melting away. At North Adams, and other points, it has been ascertained that while they work at lower rates, nominally, American workmen are really cheaper, in that they are more rapid and skillful. In their response to the reasons set forth by the mass meeting of San Francisco, the Chinese rather sarcastically, though sincerely and nearly state their points. They say that "the Chinese have neither attempted nor desired to interfere with the established order of things in this country, either of politics or religion. They have opened no whisky saloons, for the purpose of dealing out poison and degrading their fellow-men. *They have promptly paid their duties, their taxes, their rents, and their debts.*" This is undoubtedly the simple truth, but what free-born, Anglo-Saxon Californian prizes such commonplace virtues as these? The worst feature of this agitation was an additional article to the BURLINGAME treaty, to the following effect: "The United States of America do hereby reserve the right to regulate, restrict, or prevent the immigration of Chinese subjects into the United States, except for commercial pursuits; and, reciprocally, the Emperor of China does reserve the right to regulate, restrict or prevent the immigration of citizens of the United States into the Chinese Empire, except for commercial pursuits." The effect of this will be to exclude missionaries from China, and to narrow the relations between the two countries. Cannot immigration be regulated, without being prevented?

PENTENDEY'S STRUGGLE.

The National Convention, yesterday, was the scene of hard work, in which rules were accepted, contested seats settled, platform adopted, and nominations made. Of the latter we speak elsewhere. The feature of the early part of the session was the reading of a brief address by MRS. S J. SPENCER, in behalf of Woman Suffrage,—the first time, in this country that a lady has plead for her sex in a National political Convention. The subject matters of the address,—the principle of human suffrage, was recognized in the platform. The next exciting issue was that of the admission of the contesting Alabama delegation,—that for BLAINE being admitted, and the MORTON delegates thrown out. In this vote, Mr. CAMERON cast the Pennsylvania vote solidly against BLAINE, an act that was generally considered as expressive of his views toward his candidacy. It is stated that a majority of the Pennsylvania delegates were greatly incensed at the unauthorized use thus made of the unit rule. It certainly was never contemplated that the unit rule applied to anything else than the first ballot for HARTRANFT.

The feature of the day was the presentation of the names of the candidates. Twenty minutes were allowed for the presentation of each name, either to be consumed in one speech, or divided into two or more, as might be preferred. This usually is one of the great events of a National Convention. It was a very notable feature of the Convention yesterday. The enthusiasm of the delegates was so intense and the necessity for suitable demonstration so marked, that the greatest care was taken to make each presentation as dramatic and forceful as possible. Picked and trained orators were called into service, and their efforts were expected to be among the greatest of their lives. It has happened that the manner and effect of the presentation of candidates, resulted in their selection by conventions, and the full importance of starting their candidates right, was keenly felt by the managers of the several candidates. Hence this period of the convention yesterday was the culminating point, and very properly, when the work of presentation was completed, the convention adjourned for the night.

The first name submitted to the Convention was MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, now Postmaster General. Mr. KELLOGG, of the Connecticut State delegation, made the presentation, briefly detailing the record of Mr. JEWELL. The names were received with moderate applause. The next name brought forward was that of Senator MORTON, of Indiana. It was presented by R. W. THOMPSON, who gave a glowing description of his grand war record, as Governor of Indiana. Mr. PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, seconded the nomination, stating that the election of MORTON would quell the rebellious element of the South, and restore peace and quietude to the nation. The nomination met with a grand reception.

The next name, as General HARLAN, of Kentucky, came forward to nominate Secretary BRISTOW. A glowing eulogy on his record as a Republican and Union man, was received with great applause. Judge POLAND followed, seconding the nomination of Mr. BRISTOW, declaring that Kentucky and Vermont came into the union together, and together wished to march to victory under the banner of BRISTOW. Next GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, who is evidently greatly admired followed to second still further BRISTOW's nomination. He was very effective and eloquent in his remarks, and drew, quite as much to himself as to his candidate the earnest applause of the Convention. RICHARD A. DANA, of Massachusetts, urged that BRISTOW was the only man that was sure to carry Massachusetts,—a remark that was received with both applause and hisses, and evidently depreciated the influence of the other speeches.

When in the call of States Maine was reached, the scene beggared description. Vast masses of people arose, waving hats and fans, and cheering for BLAINE until it seemed as though no other name could find the slightest favor with the Convention. Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, made the presentation speech, and nobly did he perform the duty. He began by administering a severe rebuke to Mr. DANA for the intimation that Massachusetts would be equally loyal to any candidate of the Republican party. He claimed that the party needed a man who would be a reformer as any time, and anywhere—a statesman who knew and felt that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of the people, and that money must be made, not by law, but by labor. He claimed for the party leader a pure character, but not one bearing the certificate of a Confederate Congress. It wants a leader with the audacity of genius. He closed with the declaration that "the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain known to the American people to-day is JAMES G. BLAINE. To desert him now would be like an army deserting its general. In the name of the great republic, in the name of all her defenders and supporters, her soldiers living or who died on the field or in the skeleton church of Andersonville and Libby, Illinois nominates that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, JAMES G. BLAINE." The cheering that followed was absolutely wonderful. Messrs. TURNER, of Georgia, and FRYE, of Maine, BLAINE's colleague in Congress, seconded the nomination.

Then followed, in rapid order, the nomination of Senator CONKLING, of New York, the speech, which was in excellent taste, being made by STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New York. Governor NOYES of Ohio, presented the name of Governor HAYES, of that State, after which Hon LINN BARTHOLOMEW presented the name of Governor HARTRANFT, of this State. The address was able and forcible, but came too late in the day to be as fully appreciated as it would have been at an earlier hour. Without proceeding to a ballot the Convention adjourned till to-day. Altogether, yesterday was another BLAINE day.

THE PLATFORM.

At this writing we have only an abstract of the platform adopted yesterday at Cincinnati before us. It is evidently a comprehensive document, and like the several platforms of the Republican party, it deals in the living issues of the day, in a clear, succinct, and comprehensive manner. In its general features it is moderate, just, and yet outspoken, and, we think, clearly expresses the average, and even advanced sentiment of the Republican party. Among the newer points, are the reprobation of recommendations to office by Senators and members of Congress. This meets the trouble concerning congressional patronage,—possibly not so radically as some may desire, but in a way that will prove of great advantage in the way of reforming our politics. Also, the proposition to investigate, with a view to proper legislation, the Chinese question. It was first proposed that radical suggestions be put on record, but this was wisely avoided, and the only first step toward the solution of that problem that is at all possible was determined on. The plank referred to is a practical recognition of the struggle on the Pacific Coast, and an expression of sympathy and promise of aid to the people there. It is far better than a strongly denunciatory resolution, as it looks to a well-defined method of reform, and is not mere sound and fury. The third is a constitutional amendment prohibiting appropriations to sectarian schools. This is evidently a BLAINE plank, and commits the Republican party to the Protestant side of the school issue. This section was received with most earnest applause.

For the first time in the history of National Conventions the claims of women to a part in the Government are recognized. This is a great step forward in that direction, and the manner in which the concession is received by the ladies will be a matter of public interest. Several of the old tenets of the party are reaffirmed, and we consider the platform, taken as a whole, as excellent and timely document. We fully believe it will meet the most earnest concurrence of the American people. The work of the Convention, thus far, is therefore, entirely to our mind. No Republican, be he straight out, or a reformer, can object to the platform. All that remains is the candidate and we have every confidence that he will be alike acceptable to the party. We see nothing as yet that leads us to doubt the success of Mr. BLAINE.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

John Stevenson, bankrupt, West Middlesex, Mercer county. Final examination before Register Rogers fixed for the 6th prox.

George W. Dithridge & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Injunction prayed for and hearing fixed for 13th inst., Freeman & Arbuckle et al., restrained in meantime.

Geo. Decker, debtor, Allegheny city, trial by jury ordered for the July term at Erie.

Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Venango county, further hearing on motion for an injunction against James Keunedy fixed for the 18th prox., meantime restraining said Kennedy from performing the act sought to be enjoined, Wm. A. Shaw, petitioner for injunction, to file bond in $10,000, conditioned to protect said Kennedy from damages.

James Stewart, bankrupt, Mercer county, bankrupt petitioned for discharge, and final hearing ordered for the 6th proximo, before Register Rogers.

Andrew J. Cowan, bankrupt, Venango county. Sale of certain personal property, at public or private sale was ordered.

Hiram Smith, bankrupt, Green county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens, under order of court of February 25, confirmed absolute.

Moses G. Corey, bankrupt, Allegheny county. A composition meeting ordered for the 30th inst., before Register Harper.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. Payment was ordered by the assignee of the sum due F. D. Saupp, a lien creditor.

R. J. Davis, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report adjusted claims of the Providence Homestead association et al. confirmed *nisi*.

James Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee directed to pay Thomas Beck, creditor, $935.25, claim as ascertained by the register.

Common Pleas No. 2.
Before Judges Thos. Ewing, J. M. Kirkpatrick and J. W. F. White.)

C. J. Little et al. vs. John O'Hanlon et al. Gill & McMasters appointed examiners to take testimony and report the facts to Court.

Porterfield et al. vs. Wylie et ux. Examiner's report referred back in order that an account may be stated.

Pentecost vs. Godfrey. Judgment ordered to be stricken from the record, the same having been taken before a reserved question of law had been decided.

Turner vs. Schermerhorn & Van Kleeck. New trial refused.

Joseph Starkey vs. John Walton. Master's report confirmed.

Chas. Beyer vs. L. Kiefer. Exceptions overruled and Master's report confirmed.

Quarter Sessions Court.
(Before Judge Collier.)

George Jackson, indicted for assault and battery, Bella McDonald prosecutrix. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Peter Wilbert, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog, Patrick Foley prosecutor. *Nolle pros.* on payment of costs by defendant.

Nathan Jackson, indicted for assault and battery, Mary Bronson prosecutrix. Verdict of not guilty, and costs divided equally between the parties.

John Ridgely, colored, entered pleas of guilty to the charges of assault and battery and felonious assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year and three months.

Jacob Boose, indicted for burglary, two charges; John Arnold and W. J. Hustell, prosecutors. Pleas of guilty entered, and sentence deferred.

John Jackson, indicted for larceny; David Roberts, prosecutor. Verdict of guilty, sentence deferred.

Frank Gaunt, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Chas. McCann prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

James Shovers, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a felony, Aug. Geisler, prosecutor. It was charged that the defendant, who is a boy about eighteen years of age, made an assault upon a little girl, niece of prosecutor, with intent to commit a rape. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor, Aug. Geisler, to pay the costs.

Randolph White, indicted for seduction under promise of marriage, Annie Hamilton prosecutrix. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

H. B. Aldrich,	Joseph Langen & Herron.
Isaac Elliott,	David Lafferty,
Michael Cavy,	F. Gaunt et al.
Lindsey Mortara,	R. Savara et al.,
Isaac Ford,	Frank McClintock,
Hiram Shehan,	Wm. McCartney,
Floyd Carroll,	Henry Hays,
Peter Bonitral,	Jacob Bush,
Frank Kramer,	Cyrus Donaldson,
John Miller,	D. C. Davis,
Fred. Hensey,	Robt. Dennison,
Thos. Burk (2),	

Court Brevities.

A TRUE BILL was found by the Grand Jury against John S. Bell and wife for perjury. The alleged perjury consists in false swearing in fixing the value of property destroyed by fire, at Jack's Run, on the 24th of February.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, Jr., filed a petition in the U. S. District Court yesterday for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and his father, Chas. H. Armstrong, Sr. A schedule of liabilities and assets of the petitioner were filed, but were not in such a shape as to enable us to ascertain the aggregate amount or value of either.

CONSTABLE H. J. MCGIVERN, of Sharpsburg, will have an opportunity of defending himself in the Criminal Court on several charges of forgery. It is alleged that he forged an order on the Clerk of Court for the costs of some five or six witnesses and obtained the money, about $30 in all. He has been arrested and has entered bail for Court.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIRON.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE
NEW DRESS GOODS.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.
Have opened some handsome designs in
NEW DRESS GOODS!
PLAID GRENADINES,
BROCADE GRENADINES,
BLACK and WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
COLORED CHECK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED CASHMERES,
BLACK CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
PLAID and STRIPE DRESS GOODS,
BROCADE CASHMERES.
ONE LOT OF
COLORED DRESS SILKS
At $1.25, extraordinary good value for he price, sold usually at $1.50. BLACK SILKS from 75c to $4.00.
We desire to call attention to one lot of Black Silks in Soft Cachemire Finish at $2.00, warranted to wear and give good satisfaction, and an extraordinary bargain.
Samples sent on application.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stenci-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES. LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, STEAMBOAT, BOILER TUBES, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 809 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodware, &c., &c.,
809 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

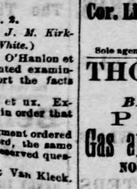
THOMAS BROWN
SUCCESSOR TO
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBER,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND
Best Material Used
Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
125 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
NEW DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
AT
Our Very Lowest Prices.
A special bargain is now upon our counters in a large variety of
NEW SUMMER PLAIDS
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, superior good value.
Also, just opened, a very choice line of new Dobegs and Cashmere Plaids, at 25c, just for summer.
A new and nice variety of new Brocades, at 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 45c, a special good bargain.
A choice assortment of Pongee Silk Plaids, new styles at only 37½c.
The very latest novelties in Plain and Striped Pongee Silks, at 31, 44 and 50c.
SILK DEPARTMENT!
Again we call the attention of patrons to our Silk Department, and with special pride asserting them we are now offering inducements heretofore unsurpassed anywhere. All grades, from 75c to $5 per yard, but especially to our lines at
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00,
Being unusual good value.
Full lines of Colored Silks in all the latest shades, from
$1 to $2.50 Per Yard.
Also a complete new line of Fancy Check and Mourning Silks, at bargains.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
June 12, 1876.
ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW GOODS
Opened This Week.
Linen Suits,
Linen Overdresses,
Parasols,
Lace Jackets,
Lace Shawls,
Stripe Grenadines,
Plaid Grenadines,
Plain Hernanis,
Damassee Pongee,
Silk Pongee,
Light Chintzes,
Blue and White Chintzes.
Plain Blue Percales,
Light Summer Plaids.
Everything New and Fresh.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
N. B—We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of our Plaids. Striped and Plain Dress Goods, to close out our large stock of these goods. Call and see the real bargains we are offering.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 60 CARSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, (S. S.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 MARKET STREET,
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

TRADE MARK.
The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms: *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Ague, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.*
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the inventor on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. Nor Certificates, read "Fifty Years Among Your Enemy in the Air."
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $1.00.
MWF-8

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS
—Cross & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's, also, Hiestt's Olive Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

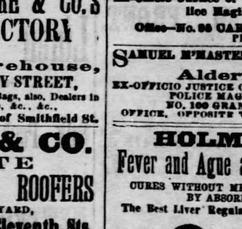
DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th.
NEW SUITS, NEW COSTUMES, ETC.,
AT
Our Popular Prices.
The unusually large sales we have had in our
SUIT DEPARTMENT!
All along during the season, show our lines to be more than usually fine and better value than usual.
We have opened another choice line of Ladies' Linen and Grass Cloth Suits, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered,
From $2.00 Upward.
Also, a full line of Misses' and Children's Linen Suits in all sizes.
Ladies' Black and Colored Alpaca Suits.
Ladies' Suits made of latest summer materials, at lowest prices.
A full assortment of Black
Hernanis and Grenadines
From 12½c to $2.50; but we would ask special attention to two lines which are special good value: At 25c, worth 45c. at 25c, worth 50c.
Also a full line in cloth shades, Navy Blue, Brown, Prune, Myrtle Green, &c., from 31c to $2 per yard.
All the latest shades in Grass Cloths, at 12½c per yard, and in Dress
Linens from 25c to 50c,
And Black and Colored Lawns from 12½ to 50c.
New Goods on every counter, and special good bargains.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES OF
Sacques and Suits.

Silk Polonaises, reduced from	$120 00 to $50 00
" " "	75 00 to 35 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	45 00 to 25 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	40 00 to 20 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	75 00 to 50 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	50 00 to 25 00
Suits, reduced from	45 00 to 20 00
" " "	40 00 to 15 00
" " "	25 00 to 10 00
" " "	15 00 to 6 00
" " "	10 00 to 4 00

A LOT OF
WHITE JACONET SUITS,
Reduced from $6.00 to $2.00, $8.00 to $3.00, $10.00 to $4.00.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
Best Bargains
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH.
In order to reduce stock and make room for new importations, will sell for
THIRTY DAYS,
At the following
LOW PRICES.
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, $4.00.
Best Stone China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $15 00.
Best Stone China Chamber Sets, $3.75.
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.00.
Best China Dinner Sets, $30.00.
Decorated Dinner Sets, very low.
Vase and Mantle Ornaments.
Silver and Britannia Ware.
All Reduced!
100 WOOD ST.
GEO. H. GARBER,
FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and refurnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.



ICE.
ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Tea delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End, P. O. Box 404.

PAVING.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light up wards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
NEW FANCY GOODS, NOW OPEN,
AT OUR
Always Attractive Prices.
Unlaundried Shirts, Unlaundried Shirts.
We have now a full line in all sizes of Unlaundried Shirts, well made of best of Muslin, 3-ply front and cuff, and finished well in every particular, which we are selling at
85 CENTS.
Also a full Laundried Shirt at 75c, worth $1.50, and at $1 worth $2.
New lines of Plain and Fancy Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children. Gents', Youths' and Boys', at a little less than usual prices.
New assortment of
LADIES' NECKWEAR,
New Fancy Ties, &c.
Grand opening to-day of a very large line of fine
New French Flowers
At very low prices. All the newest shapes in Hats and Bonnets. Special bargains in
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
New Fringes, Linen Embroideries, Linen Laces, &c. Colored Fringes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 knots.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

FINANCIAL.
AMERICAN BANK,
Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Martland,
James Monfrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made in all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
Incorporated by Legislature.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll,
James H. Hopkins, Julius Adair,
James Bown, W. T. Cluley,
Madison Bailey, J. H. Walter,
George Bingham, J. H. Dennison,
Paul H. Hacke, Abram Hayes,
James Wilson,
THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable
Six per cent. interest allowed on time Deposits.
GEO. B. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Meade,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cassatt,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

LEGAL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Saturday, May 27th, 1876, at No. 1271, June Term, 1876, of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, Pa., an application was made to said Court by the
Pennsylvania Reform School
for an amendment to its charter, whereupon said Court directed the application to be advertised as provided in Section 3d of the Act to provide for the formation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874, and unless cause be shown to the contrary, a final decree will be made to the Court on SATURDAY, June 24th, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Said institution is a charitable and reformatory school, and said amendment takes away the appointment of Managers from the contributors, and places the institution under the control of the Commonwealth.
jn5 T. J. BIGHAM, President.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned will make application to the Attorney General and proper authorities of the State of Pennsylvania for a Charter of Incorporation in compliance with the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, "for an institution under the name and style of "The City Savings Bank," to be located at Pittsburgh, Penna., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business, with a Capital Stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN ROGERS,
T. CAMPBELL,
D. IRMSEN,
J. S. ADAMS,
JAMES CALLERY.
f15-F
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES
Draw Daily. Prizes ranging from $50,000 to $1,000! and an endless number of Small Prizes.
TICKETS $1 TO $10.
Single Number Lottery Draws June 30th.
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000. TICKETS $5.
Address, for Circular and Tickets,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Box 2446, St. Louis.
g14-MWF-8

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
110 Water street.
June 5, 1876.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
BROWN & BLACK,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.
No. 103 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Special attention given to consignments.
REFERENCES—R. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Notions, Pittsburgh.
The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.
LAING & M'KALLIP
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Baled Hay and Straw
All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
Office—124 Fifth avenue and 347 Liberty street.
Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. MECHLING..... L. MCBRIDE.
MECHLING & McBRIDE
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 207 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
We are constantly receiving the very
BEST FLOURS MADE
In the United States, and which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
Storekeepers, Bakers and Families
In want of something choice will find it in our stock at all times. Our New Process Flour is superior to anything in market and at moderate price.
S. LINDSAY, Jr., & CO.,
No. 157 Liberty Street.
March 14, 1876. c30
ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
208 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.
JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Brownell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.
FOR SALE.
4 cars Wheat;
5 cars White Oats;
2 cars Bran;
2 cars Yellow Corn;
1,000 India Bags;
1,000 Cotton Bags;
On track and to arrive.
KEIL & RITCHART,
249 Liberty street.
FOR SALE—SUNDRIES.
5 cars Wheat.
1 car Corn Meal.
1 car Ground Corn and Oats.
25 bbls choice White Beans.
2,000 of those heavy, large, India Bags, cheap.
1,000 Cotton Seamless 2 bushel sacks.
HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
249 Liberty St., office up stairs.
March 17, 1876.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 16, 1876.

The events of yesterday concentrated attention toward politics, rather than business and the banks. Warm weather is also exerting its influence on business affairs. Still, there was a fair demand for discounts, the banks readily taking acceptable paper, in order to employ their surplus funds.

There are better reports from the real estate market, sales having recently been made. These indicate a growing steadiness in the real estate market, and a fresh demand for property.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John McCleary et ux. to Andrew Taylor, May 1, 1876; lots No. 4, 5 and 6, in Hoffman's plan Mc Keesport $1,000
John Salten et ux. to John Blakely, January 15, 1876; 20 perches in North Versailles township... 25
Castle Shannon R. R. Co. to Geo. Augustine, May 4, 1872; lot No. 77 in said com. any's pl n.... 300
M. Sterrett to Jacob Stein, Jan. 18, 1876; lot in Main street, Sharpsburg 1150
John Hauber, et ux. to David McKinney, Jr., Aug. (2, 1875; two triangular lots in Kilbuck township 7,000
Fred. Venn et ux. to J. H. Matheny, July 13, 1875; lot No. 1, Venn's plan, Glenfield 1,000
Robt. Chessman to W. J Parois, June 7, 1876; lot on Bridge street, Etna Borough 200
W. W. Knox to Wm. Wood, May 31, 1872; 5 lots in plan of Knoxville, Lower St. Clair township 2,892
Jno. McKinaman to Benj. Hammond, May 3, 1872; 1 lot on Shady avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny 700
Samuel McKee et al. to Elizabeth D. Vankirk, April 13, 1875; lot on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh 7,600
John Harta et ux. to John Wibbs, April 1, 1876; lot on Hill street, Seventh ward Allegheny 1235
Anthony B Davis to Rachael M. Davis, June 1, 1876; lot on Second avenue, Twenty-third ward Pittsburgh 1

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold ..... 112¾ | 5-20's 1868 coupons .121¾
U. S. 6's 1861, coup 124 | 10-40's 118¾
" 1865 ..... 119¾ | Currency 6's 126
" 1865 new ..... 120¾ | New 5's 113¼
5-20's 1867 ..... 122¾ | 10-40's coupons 118¾

N. Y. Central ..... 107¾ | Ohio & Mississippi. 16¾
Erie ..... 13¾ | Union Pacific 99¾
Reading ..... 47 | Ohio & Wabash..... 16
C. C. & I. C. ..... 97 | Harlem 140
St. Paul ..... 40¾ | Adams Express..... 108¼
Do. Pref ..... 70 | American Express.. 58¼
Michigan Southern.. 95¼ | Do. Central 97
Do. Central ..... 48¾ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex 90¾
Northwestern Comm. 40¾ | Pacific Mail 29¾
Do. Pref ..... 62¼ | Fort Wayne 102¾
Rock Island ..... 108¾ | Hann'bal & St. Jo.. 13
Cleve., Pitts. ..... 87¾ | Do. Pref 31
Pacific Mail ..... 28¾ | Iron Mountain..... 15
Western Union Tel. 68¾

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (A) ..... 52¾ Cen. Trans. (A) ... 49
Reading (A) ..... 44¾ Empire do. (S) 49½
Leh. N. Nav. (A) 34¾ W. U. Tel. Co. (S) 101
Leh. Nav. (B) ..... 34¾ O Creek (S) 10
Lehigh Valley (B).53¾ N. Pacific bonds—none

NEW YORK, June 15, 1876.

Money 2@3; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½.

The customs receipts were $215,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $26,000. The clearings were $29,000,000. Sterling was firm at 487½@489¾. Gold opened at 112¾, and closed at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 2 to 3. Loans were also made flat and 1@2 for carrying. Governments were strong at a slight advance. Railroad bonds were dull and firm, except Ohio and Mississippi seconds, which declined to 69. State bonds were firm. Stocks were dull, and with the exception of Lake Shore, which was strong and higher, and New Jersey Central, which declined to 50¾ regular and to 78 seller sixty, the market was without interesting feature. The transactions were only 93,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 3,600 Lake Shore, 1,000 St. Paul, 33,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Ohios.

Government securities.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 121¾; do. of '65, new, 121¾; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 123¾; new 68, 117¾; 10-40s, 116; do. coupons, 118 ¼; currency 6s, 128.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 96; do. new, 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 34; Missouri sixes, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 29½; Mariposa, 5½; do preferred, 8¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 59¾; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 72¾; New York Central, 107¾; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 31¾; Hudson River, 97; Reading preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 88½; Panama, 136½; Illinois Central, 95; Lake Shore, 85½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97; Chicago & Northwest common, 41¾; do preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 46½; New Jersey Central, 50¾; Rock Island, 108¾; St. Paul, 40½; do. preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 13½; do. preferred, 25½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 34; Chicago & Alton, 102¾; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15½; Missouri Pacific, 8½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Jo., 13; do. preferred, 30½; Union Pacific 105¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾.

LONDON, June 15.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £567,000 in the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £141,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 53¾ per cent. Consols 94 9-16@ 8-20 of '65, 105; do of '67, 108 ex coupons, 109-40s, 107; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 15.—Rentes, 106f 97½c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 9,885,000 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 15, 1876.

General business continues dull, as it nearly always is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement is anticipated. The Hog products are firmer, and we have advanced our quotations for some kinds. In Groceries, about the only important feature to notice is that Coffee has stiffened up again, but there is not much confidence in the future of the bean. Grain continues very dull, although there has been no quotable change in prices for several days. Flour quiet. Eggs firmer and higher. Butter—weak and drooping. All kinds of vegetables coming forward freely, and prices are weak and lower.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¾@3c; Refined do., 3½@3¾c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X @ $ bbl to the city and $ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—Sales of old crop at $2@3 bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is in excess of present wants. There is not likely to be any improvement this year, as they are about out of season; sales may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1@1,10 bu.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9c; No. 2 Hurl, 6c. For choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; hustles and covers, 5@6c; crooked, 4@5c.

BUTTER—The market continues very dull, and with liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and dealers generally anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice solid packed, 14@15c; common to fair, 9@12c. There is no demand for export, but it is probable there will be just as soon as prices get down to 11@12c for best.

BERRIES—The receipts of Strawberries from the east were light to-day, and good sound western were firmer in consequence; sales were reported at 9@12c $ quart, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, and the supply here is light, but prices remain as last quoted; 8½@9c to the trade, and 9½@10c in a jobbing way for prime new cheese.

DRIED FRUIT—About out of season No sales and quotations nominal. Dried Peaches, 10½@11½; do. Apples, 8@8½c.

EGGS—The market has not varied much since the date of our last report; the advance possibly has curtailed the demand somewhat, but the supply is light, as are also the receipts; we continue to quote at 13@14c for fresh stock, guaranteed as such.

FLOUR—Our merchants generally report trade quiet. However, while the demand is confined to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair business in the aggregate. Spring wheat flours, $6@6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7 25@7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75@5.

GROCERIES—Coffee, according to our latest advices from the seaboard, is firmer, and choice Rios are quoted 20c $ lb higher. However, the supply continues to be largely in excess of last year, and this, together with the fact that new crop quality is likely to set off, does not render an advance probable. Sugars are firm, and an increased trade within the next few weeks is confidently expected. Teas have recovered somewhat from the depression which characterized the market so long, and an improved demand in consequence is not improbable. Spices, Dried Fruits, as well as domestic, are dull and about out of season.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 8¾@7 | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf ..... 12 a | Standard B 10¾a
Crushed ..... 11¾a | Standard Ex C 10a
Granulated ..... 11 a | Ref. Yellow 9¼a 9¾
Pawdered ..... 11¾a | N. O. new crop 8¾a 9
Standard A 10¾a

SYRUPS.

Choice ..... 35 a70 | Fair 25 a35
Prime ..... 60 a65 | Dark 15 a30

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice ..... 65 | N. O. strictly prime 62
Fair ..... 60 | Demara 50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson ..... 45a1 00 | Japan 40a80
Gunpowder ..... 60a1 10 | Oolong 35a85
Imperial ..... 50a 90 | Souchong 35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio ..... 23 a | R Rio (3 pkgs).. 28
Prime Rio ..... 21¾a22 | R Rio (loose)..... 25¾
Good Rio ..... 20 a21 | Roasted Java..... 36
Old Gov Java..... 32

GRAIN—There is no improvement to report in the demand for any kind of grain, nor is it likely that there will be during the next few weeks; and there has been no quotable change in prices for some days. Fair to prime red winter Wheat, $1,30@1,35, with no demand for low grades. White Wheat is very little sought after. Shelled Corn very dull, and notwithstanding the supply is small, prices are weak and lower; we continue to quote at 35@36c on track, as to quality. Ear Corn is also dull with more offering than there is a demand for, 30@35. The Oat market continues overstocked and very dull, but remain as last quoted, 30@32c. Rye quiet, but little coming forward and no call for it, quotable at 70@75c.

HAY—Continues very dull, with the supply accumulating and prices weakening; loose, from country wagons, $10@15. Baled—sales of prime timothy at $14@15 $ ton.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, but the arrivals for a couple of weeks past have been light, and so is the demand, and prices are weak and in buyers favor. Bran is quoted, on wharf and track, $12@14; Seconds and Shorts, $14@16; Middlings, $18a 20; Chopped Feed, $20@22 $ ton, as to quality.

OILS—Lower, in keeping with the recent decline in Lard. We quote: Extra Winter Strained, 95c $ gallon; Spring No. 1, 85@90c; No. 2, 67@70c; Miners' oil, 60@65c. Carbon, quoted at 11@12 cents $ gallon in a jobbing way. Linseed Oil, 60@62c.

POTATOES, ETC.—ETC.—In fair supply and dull; new crop, $1,40 $ bbl; of crop, $2@2c $ bu. Cabbages, $1,50@2 $ bbl; Tomatoes, $2@2,50 $ bushel box; Cucumbers, $1@1,25 $ bd box; Bermuda Onions, $1@1,50 $ bu; Beets, 40@50c $ bu; String Beans, $2,50@3 $ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is feeling a little firmer, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations on Hams and some other kinds; however, the general outlook is not very favorable for any decided advance.

Hams—Ex S C ..... | Mess Pork $ bbl...$20,50
Do. Canvassed 13¾ | Short Cut do 20,50
Shoulders Ex S. C ... | Lard, spring leaf, ex. 12
Do. Canvassed 9¾ | Lard, Ref for sum-
B'fast Bacon S. C ... | mer use—in tres 12¾
Do. Canvassed 14¾ | Do. ....¼ bbls.. 13¼
Dried beef Ex S. C. .. | Do. ....½ bbls.. 13¼
Do. Canvassed 14¾ | Do. 5 lb caddies. 15¾
Beef Tongues S. C. .. | Do. 5 lb do 15
per doz ..... $6¾ | Do. 5 lb pails.... 15½
Bacon Shoulders.... 8¾ | Do. 5 lb do..... 15¾
Short Ribs Sides.... 11¾ | Do. 5 lb do..... 15
Do. Middles ..... 12¾ | Clear Sides 12½

RAGS—Steady at 2c @ 2½ $ lb for good country mixed. TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾@8c $ lb for country rendered, and 6¾@7c for choice dry rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 $ cent off western list for carload lots, and for less than a carload:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$3 75	4 25	7 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
10 by 12 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50	9 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		7 00	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		8 00	14 00
24 by 32 to 28 by 56		9 00	16 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
34 by 58 to 36 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change in prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs $ dozen..... $9 00
No. 2 do 8 00
No 3 do 7 00
2 Hoop Pails $ doz..... 1 95
3 Hoop Pails $ doz..... 2 10
Globe Washboards $ doz (patented)..... 2 75
Clinmon do do 2 25
Clothes Pins—$ box ..... 30c a 1

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with very fair orders; strictly pure, in small packages, 10½c $ lb; in 25 lbs tins, 10¾c; in cans, 11¾c; in 12½ lb tin cans, 12c.

BAGS AND PAPER BAGS—SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 52c $ bundle; medium, 52c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Tissue Manilla Sheets, 65 $ ream; Deep Blue, 70@75c; No 1 Manilla, 10@11c $ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; Hard wrapping, 5c; Tea do, 8@10c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) 12@40 $ M; (½ bbl) 18@20 $ M; (1 bbl) 30@40 $ M; Cotton Bags, $1,10@1,20 $ bushel; Grain, $1,00@1,10 do; $2,70@5 do; $2,70@5 lbs, do; $3,70@10 lbs do; $6@16 lbs do; $9,50@25 lbs do; $17,50. Intermediate sizes in proportion.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 16, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs. Through.	Sheep.
Friday	131 cars.	1 cars.	7 cars.	6 cars.
Saturday	0 "	0 "	0 "	0 "
Sunday	35 "	32 "	23 "	5 "
Monday	18 "	5 "	8 "	1 "
Tuesday	118 "	13 "	22 "	4 "
Wednesday	0 "	29 "	12 "	11 "
Thursday	16 "	— "	28 "	7 "
Total	262 "	117 "	93 "	32 "
Last week	313 "	61 "	72 "	85 "

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, both of local and through stock, was larger than that of the preceding week; 7 cars more of the latter and 57 cars more of the former, and while there was an increased demand and the volume of business in the aggregate considerably larger, trade was by no means satisfactory. The market was better on Tuesday than on Wednesday, and better yesterday than it was to-day. With more than adequate supplies to-day, buyers had the advantage, and during the time in market succeeded in forcing prices down from 15@25c lower, according to grade.

As has been the case for some time past, light weights of good quality had the preference, sold more readily and brought better prices than heavy cattle. Neat prime cattle, fat and smooth, weighing from 1,350@1,400 lbs, or more nearly as much as last week, as the supply of this particular grade was not more than equal to the demand, but rough light cattle and all grades of heavy weights were exceedingly dull, and a large per centage of the latter had to be shipped on in first hands. There was some inquiry for stockers, and several lots changed hands at prices ranging from 3¾@4c.

Increased demand for stockers within the next week or two, but no advance in prices is probable, as stockers are now but about 1c $ lb lower relatively than fat cattle. Included in the offerings this week were a fair proportion of still and cattle, but the most of them had to be sold for canning or killing. So far as we could learn, there was but a single sale of Texans, and the price paid was 3¾c.

QUOTATIONS.	
Extra Beeves	5,25@5,35
Prime Beeves	4,75@5,00
Medium to good Beeves	4,35@4,50
Stockers according to quality	3,00@3,50
Cows Bulls and Stags	2,00@3,50
Calves	5,00@6,50

SHEEP.

The supply was the lightest we have had for some time, but with unfavorable advices from all points, including New York, Baltimore and Buffalo, the demand was unusually light, hence there was no improvement, the light run to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, some operators should not consider the market a fair index to the supply. Prime fat sheep, of which the supply was exceedingly small, were worked slowly at full last week's prices, but common and medium grades were dull and concessions had to be made in order to effect sales, inducements in the shape of very low figures had to be held out.

QUOTATIONS.	
Prime 90@100 lbs	5,00@5,75
Prime 80@90 lbs	4,50@4,75
Good 70@80 lbs	4,00@4,25
Fair 70@75 lbs	3,50@3,75
Common 70@75 lbs	3,00@3,25
In Illinois according to quality	3,00@5,00

HOGS

Since the date of our report of the 5th, there has been considerable of a fluctuation in the market for this class of stock; prices from Saturday up until Wednesday were advanced 25@35c $ cwt. To day, however, with increased offerings and less active demand, Philadelphia hogs decl ned 10@15c $ cwt, and there were several cars remaining unsold when we left the yards. Good York hogs sold to fair demand, and brought yesterd y's prices, and nice mouth bacon hogs, weighing 180@210 lbs, sold within this range per cwt. Philadelphia hogs, five cars of the latter were purchased to go to Baltimore, at an average of 6,40.

QUOTATIONS.	
Philadelphia hogs, 200@300 lbs	6,40@6,60
Yorkers, 160@200 lbs	6,20@6,30
Roughs	5,00@5,50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 15, 1876.

The Crude market continues steady, with an upward tendency of 1c $ bbl. Certificates are quoted to-day at $2,03¾@2,03; immediate shipment, $2,25a 2,27½. Refined more active and firm, but unchanged; sales of 8,000 bbls reported in Philadelphia at 11½; 10,000 bbls Baltimore delivery at 11½c; and 2,000 bbls New York at 11¾c; on cars here, 11¾a 11¾c; Richmond dealers, 12c.

Oil Paragraphs unchanged; countries, $1,65; city make, $1,20@1,25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson.....	Central o w	160

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.....	Warden, F. & Co ..	Bait. 933
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	do 1,044
Liberty O Co.....	Warden F. & Co.....	do 367
Total		2,344

New York Wool Market.

Manufacturers continue to move in a slow and cautious manner, and the market is only spasmodically showing signs of animation. The feeling among the trade seems to be that values have reached a pretty near what may be considered a hard pan, but buyers have not been attracted with any freedom as yet, and present indications show very clearly that any attempt to increase the cost must result in still further shutting off the demand. The product even at the reduced cost of material still fails to show a margin; and manufacturers who are at work are simply keeping to execute orders, while the idle mills must remain so until something more encouraging is shown. For the season the stock of old wools on hand is pretty full, and holders seem rather inclined to force business, especially on anything showing the least fault in quality and condition. The market continues in good supply, and Texas is arriving pretty freely, but receivers find they cannot dispose of it readily unless they keep low down. New Southern wools have arrived to some extent, but are mostly held above current bids. It is said that some of the new Western clip is coming forward as soon as ready, but only on consignment, dealers having refused to pay the rates generally asked in the country, although some modification on the opening figures has recently been made. Foreign stock is neglected, weak and nominal; and the clothing styles holders still think of exporting some of their parcels is via other than Europe than here.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	June 12, 1876.	June 14, 1875.
Wheat	1,262,918	2,637,664
Corn	1,32,488	2,724,568
Oats	418,823	305,253
Rye	37,619	2,560
Barley	289,313	15,000
Total all kinds	3,278,831	6,683,,71

As compared with last week, the above statement shows an increase of 435,136 bu. corn, 4,279 bu. barley, 18,772 bu. oats, 363,010 bu. wheat, and 14,-181 bu. rye.

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 77,578 bu., No. 1 and 217,853 bu, No. 2.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	June 10, 1876.	June 3, 1876.	June 12, 1875.
Wheat, bu	15,467	10,900	29,752
Corn, bu	173,041	167,134	134,082
Oats, bu	213,469	174,565	59,760
Rye, bu	15,374	20,971	2,907
Barley, bu	2,910	3,358	....

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates, No. 2 Chicago spring; $1,04¾@1,04¾ spot or June; $1,05¾ July; $1,04¾ August; No. 3 $@ bid. Corn quiet, but steady; ¼c lower; No. 2 41¾@42c spot or June; 40½c bid July; 40c bid August; rejected nominal. Oats quiet; No. 2 29¾c bid June; 29¾c bid July; rejected 28c. Rye quiet at 71½c. Barley firm at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $18,92½@18,95 spot; $19,15 August. Lard dull at $11,12½@11,15 spot. Bacon quiet; 8¾, 7¾, 9¾@10c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1,05,08.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Flour slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,00@4,60; common to good $5,00@5,25; good to choice $5,30@5,65; white wheat extra $5,75@7,75; extra Ohio $5,00@7,00; St. Louis $5,70@7. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal more active; $2,90@3,25. Wheat; receipts 131,000 bush; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,18@1,21; No. 2 red $1,18; do. 2 Chicago mixed $1,10; No. 1 spring $1,30@1,31; white Canada in bond $1,07@1,40. Rye quiet; State 97@97½c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn firm; western mixed damaged heated 49@53c; mixed no grade 54@54½c; mixed graded 60c; yellow steamer 60c. Oats little better request; receipts 28,000 bush; prices unchanged. Hay firm; shipping 70@75c. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; no cargoes 15@18c. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8½c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c; cases 18@21c. Resin steady; $1,70@1,75. Eggs quiet; western 11@13c. Turpentine steady at 36c. Pork dull; closing heavy; $18,25@18,40. Long clear western middles 10¾c; do city 10¾c. Lard opened dull; closed heavy; prime steam $11,85; July $11,60; closing asking at $11,50 August. Cheese firm and unchanged. Butter firm; western new 13@22c. Whisky quiet at $1,11@1,11¾.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton firmer at 6⅞@6 5-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,000 bales American. Wheat dull; California white wheat average No 1 11s@11s 2d; Club 10s 4d@10s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 6d@8s 9d; winter 9s 6d@ 9s 10d. Flour: 22s@24s. Corn: western mixed 26s@26s 6d. Pork: Prime mess 103s. Bacon: Cumberland cut 28s@30s. Cloversead 57s@60s. Lard 51s. Cheese 61¾s. Refined petroleum 10¾@10¾d; spirits 8d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Flour quiet; Minnesota family $5,25@6,30. Wheat unchanged. Rye 82@82c. Corn steady; yellow 57@58c. Oats in good supply; white 33@34c; mixed and sealed 34@ 36c. Whisky: western $1,11. Petroleum quiet; crude 10¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet; new fancy 9¾@10¾c. Eggs unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: red 90@ $1,02; sun er $1,02@1,08. Corn: white 40c; mixed 48c. Rye: 72c. Oats: mixed 27½c. Pork: $20,25. Bulk sboulders: 7¾@10¾c. Bacon: 9¾ @ 10¾@ 11½c. Lard: three 13¾@14c. Whisky: $1,07. Bagging 12@13c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Michigan $1,13; amber Michigan $1,01; extra white Michigan held at $1,33; rejected red 86c. Corn quiet; high mixed spot and June 51c; seller July 51¾c; low mixed 48½c; no grade 46c; damaged 37c. Oats dull; No. 2 32c; white held at 36c; Michigan 33c; rejected 27½c.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; western mix d 54@55c; southern white and yellow 55@56c. Hay quiet and heavy; Pennsylvania and Maryland $16@20. Petroleum dull; crude 8¼@ 9c; refined 14@14½c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,11¼.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—Flour in limited request for local consumption. Wisconsin and Minnesota fine $5,00@6,25; white wheat, Ohio extra $6,50@ 7,00; Illinois $6@6,25; St. Louis $6,37½@9,00; Hay Minnesota $17@18,75. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60@61c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 37½@43c; rejected 34@37c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,34; No. 2 do $1,18; extra No. 3 93¾c. Corn quiet; No. 2 41c. Oats firm; No. 2 29½@29¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 73c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 49c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Wheat neglected; buyers now need position to operate; No. 2 Milwaukee nominally $1,24@1,25; No. 1 do $1,30@1,31; mixed Western 52c. Oats dull; one car Michigan 36c. Rye nominal; 83c. Freights: wheat 6c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 15.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,28. Corn dull; western mixed 58c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Beeves; receipts 530 head, making 2,350 for the week, against 3,090 same time last week; fresh offerings exclusively corn fed native steers, medium to prime quality, all bought in Chicago and weighing 1,300 lbs and upward dull and limited; no change in prices, but a number of cars are held out of market, expecting an advance. Sheep and lambs; receipts 4,100 head for three days, against 7,670 same time last week. Sheep dull and weaker; slow sales; 4@5c for common to good; 6@6¼c for fair to prime; choice corn fed very good; a few choice and extra Jerseys 10@ 11c. Swine; receipts 1 600 head, making 7,580 for three days, against 9,100 same time last week; none offered alive.

ALBANY, June 15.—Cattle; receipts 341 cars, against 641 last week; prices ruled low; weight off from last week's prices. Sheep and lambs; receipts 48 cars, two more than last week; market dull; ¼c off all week's prices; common to fair 4@4¼c; fair to good 4¼@5c; good to extra 5@5¼; lambs dull and ¼c higher; common to fair 5¾@6c; fair to good 6¼@6¾c; prime to extra 7@7¼c. Hogs active, five weight.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Hogs—Packing $5,40@5,75; bacon $5,65@5,80; butchers $5,70@ 5,80. Cattle active but prices unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 15.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 18 00.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 15.—There was a better demand for men's wear woolens, and the market has an improved tone. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands, but are jobbing fairly. Bleached shirtings are moving steadily. White ground fancy and shirting prints were in good request. Dress goods, shawls and hosiery were quiet, and foreign goods are dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton: the firmness of holders restricts business: 12¾@12 5-16c; futures firm: June 12 3-32@12¼c; July 12¼c; August 12¾c; September 12 5-32@12 7-32c; October 12 1-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 bbls beer, W. Buckeister; 3 do, G. Mahaffy; 25 bbls whisky, Schmidt & F; 10 do, Miller, F. & Co; 5 do, A. Kinnerdinger; 12 do, Klein, S. & Co; 2 do, R. W. Beaumont; 5 do, Eichbaum & Reymer; 4, Co; 10 box candles, J. Lockhart; 25 cads tobacco, J. M. Steele; 45 do, Herzog & B; 3 bbls eggs, J. Lacy & Co; 6 do, Wilbert & Co; 3 do, Hoffstot, Dilworth & Co; 1 do, J. H. Lob & Co; 7 do, Caskey B. & Co; 3 do pitch, Eberhart & O; 5 do, Frauenheim & V; 18 do onions, W. & J. Speer & Co; 1 do, G. Mahaffy; 2 do, Klein, S. & Co; 1 car staves, C. Strott; 1 car lumber, R. Dicks & Co; 1 do paper, E. Lare & Co; 1 bbl peaches, Means, S. & Co; 2 do, J. Bissell; 40 bbls s nathes, Lindsay, S. & Co; 2 bdls circles, Lyle, D. & McC; 8 bdls slates, W. J. Gilmore; 2 bdls sands, Scott, D. & Co; 2 do, Hoffstot, Dilworth & Co; 1 do, J. H. Lob & Co; 7 do, Caskey B. & Co; 3 do pitch, Eberhart & O; 5 do, Frauenheim & V; 18 do onions, W. & J. Speer & Co; 1 do, G. Mahaffy; 25 bbls whisky, Schmidt & F; 10 do, Miller, F. & Co; 5 do, A. Kinnerdinger; 12 do, Klein, S. & Co; 2 do, R. W. Beaumont; 5 do, Eichbaum & Reymer; 4, Co; 10 box candles, J. Lockhart; 25 cads tobacco, J. M. Steele; 45 do, Herzog & B; 3 bbls eggs, J. Lacy & Co; 6 do, Wilbert & Co; 3

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to exchanging and promptly remitting drafts.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, June 16, 1876. }

The events of yesterday concentrated attention toward politics, rather than business and the banks. Warm weather is also exerting its influence on business affairs. Still, there was a fair demand for discounts, the banks readily taking acceptable paper, in order to employ their surplus funds.

There are better reports from the real estate market, sales having recently been made. These indicate a growing steadiness in the real estate market, and a fresh demand for property.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John McCleary et ux. to Andrew Taylor, May 1, 1876; lots No. 4, 5 and 6, in Hoffman's plan McKeesport..... $2,000

John Hallett et ux. to John Blakely, January 15, 1876; 30 perches in North Versailles township... 25

Castle Shannon R. R. Co. to Geo. Augustine, May 4, 1872; lot No. 37 in said com any's pl 300

M. Strehle to Jacob Stein, Jan. 15, 1876, lot on Middle road, Sharpsburg, 20 ft. front..... 250

John Bradley, et ux. to David McKinney, Jr., Aug. 3, 1876; two tracts of land in Elizabethtown 600

Fred. Veon et ux. to J. D. Matheny, July 13, 1875; lot No. 1, Veon's plan Glendale..... 800

Robt. Clements to W. J. Pascoe, June 7, 1876; lot on Bridge street, Etna Borough..... 200

W. W. Knox to Wm. Wyse, July 1, 1876; 4 lots in plan of Knoxville, Lower St. Clair township..... 2,892

John McAleenan to Benj. Hammond, May 3, 1872; 1 lot on Shady avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny 700

Samuel McKee et ux. to Elizabeth D. Vankirk, April 13, 1875; lot on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 7,000

John Barker to John Wilds, April 1, 1876; lot on Hill street, Twelfth ward, Allegheny 1,125

Anthony H. Davis to Rachael R. Davis, June 1, 1876; lot on Second avenue, Twenty-third ward Pittsburgh..... 1,850

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold..... 112¾	6-20's 1865 coupons..124¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup 124	10-40's..... 118½
5-20's 1865..... 118¾	Currency 6's..... 121
" 1865 new..... 120¾	New 5 per cents..... 117¾
5-20's 1867 ..... 122¾	10-40's coupons 119¾

PARIS.

N. Y. Central 162¾	Ohio & Mississippi.. 16½
Erie..... 15¾	Union Pacific 59½
I. C. 93	Toledo & Wabash 17
C. C. & I. C. 4	Harlem 160
St. Paul 40¾	Adams Express..... 109¼
Do, Pref..... 70	American Express.. 58½
Michigan Southern.. 55¾	U. S. Express 71¾
Do. Guaranteed..... 93	Wells, Fargo & Co.. 87
Northwestern Com.. 41¾	Quicksilver 10¾
Do. Pref..... 62½	Fort Wayne 102¾
Rock Island..... 96½	Chicago & Alton..... 97
Cleve. & Pitts..... 92	Panama 136
Pacific Mail 32½	Iron Mountain..... 15
Western Union Tel.. 84¾	

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (A)..... 52¾	Cen. Trans. (A)..... 49
Reading (A)..... 44⅝	Empire do. (B)..... 49¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (A) 102	A. V. R. R. 7.30(B) 101
Oil Creek (S)..... 10	P. C. & St. L. 7's(B) 82¾
Lehigh Valley (B). 53¾	N. Pacific bonds—none

NEW YORK, June 15, 1876.

Money 2@3; prime mercantile paper 5½@6½. The customs receipts were $315,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $26,000. The clearings were $70,000,000. Sterling was firm at 487¾@ 489¾. Gold opened at 112¾, and closed at 112¾. The borrowing rate ranged from 2 to 1.

Government bonds were strong at a slight advance. Railroad bonds were dull and firm, except Ohio and Mississippi seconds, which declined 5@3. State bonds were firm. Stocks were dull, and with the exception of Lake Shore, which was strong, ruled weak. Central Jersey Central, which declined to 80¾ regular and to 78 after sitting, the market was without an interesting feature. The transactions were only 32,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 3,600 Northwest, 2,000 St. Pauls, 33,000 Lake Shore, and 2,000 Ohios.

*Government*s.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾@123; of '65 new, 120¾@121; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 118¾; coupons, 118; currency 6s, 122.

State Bonds.—Tennessee 6's, 37¾; do. new, 35¾; Virginia new, 70; do. old, 34; Missouri sixes, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 32½; New York Central, 162¾; Erie, 15¾; Adams Express, 109¼; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89¾; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 71¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 107¼; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 159¾; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 93½; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 59½; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, 41¾; do preferred, 62½; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; do preferred, 34¼; Toledo & Wabash, 17¼; do preferred, 39½; Rock Island, 96½; St. Paul, 40¾; do. preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 17¼; do preferred, 39½; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 106¾; do. preferred, 114; Chicago & Alton, 107½; do. preferred, 118½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15¾; Mississippi & Missouri, 1; Mariposa preferred, 36¾; Mariposa common, 14; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 23; Central of New Jersey, 80; Union Pacific 105¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 103½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾.

LONDON, June 14.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £567,000 in the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £141,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 53¾ per cent. Consols, 94 1-16@94 1-8; 10-40's, 105; do-20's, 104¾; new 5's, 104; do-10's, 107; new 5s, 106¼; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 15.—Bonds, 105f 95c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 9,865,000 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 15, 1876. }

General business continued dull, as it nearly always is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement is anticipated. The Hog products are firmer, and we have advanced our quotations for some kinds. In Groceries, also, there has been a decided feature to notice is that Coffee has stiffened up again, but there is not much confidence in the future of the bean. Grain continues very dull, although there has been no quotable change in prices for several days. Flour quiet. Floor quiet and steady. Market weak and drooping. All kinds of vegetables coming forward freely, and prices are weak and lower.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Pearls, 2¼@3½c; Refined do., 3½@ 4c; Ammonia, 6c; Nitrogen Soda, 6c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $6 ₱ bbl to the city and $6 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—Sales of old crop at $4@5 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is in excess of present wants. There is not likely to be any improvement this year, as they are about out of season. Navies may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1@1, 10 ₱ bu.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl. 9½; No. 2 Hurl. 8½; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; Insides and crooked, 5@6c; crooked, 4@5.

BUTTER—The market continues very dull, and with liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and dealers generally anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice sold packed, 14@15c; common to fair, 8@12c. There is no demand for export, but it is probable there will be just as soon as prices get down to 12@13c for best.

CHEESE—The receipts of New Cheese from the east were light to-day, and good sound western were firmer in consequence; sales were reported at 9@9c in a part, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, and the supply here is light, but prices remain as last quoted, 9¾@10c to the trade, and 9¾@10c in a jobbing way for prime new Ohio.

DRIED FRUIT—About out of season No sales and quotations nominal. Dried Peaches, 10¾@11½; do. Apples, 6@8c.

EGGS—The market has not varied much since the date of our last report; the advance possibly has curtailed the demand somewhat, but the supply is light, as are also the receipts; we continue to quote at 15@16c for fresh stock, guaranteed as such.

FLOUR—Our merchants generally report trade quiet. However, while the demand is confined to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair business in the aggregate. Spring wheat, $5.25@5.75; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7 25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—Coffee, according to our latest advices from the seaboard, is firmer, and choice grades of Rio are quoted ¼c ₱ lb higher. However, the supply continues to be largely in excess of last year, and this, together with the fact that new crop of only a little way off, does not render an advance probable. Sugars are firm, and an increased trade is doing, the jobbing demand for Monday and Tuesday last having recovered somewhat from the depression which characterized the market on Saturday, and an improvement in consequence is not improbable. Foreign Dried Fruits, as well as domestic, are dull and about out of season.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 6¼@7	Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

LUGARS.

Cut Loaf..... 12 a	Standard B 10¾a
Crushed..... 11¾a	Standard Ex C...10a
Granulated ..... 11 a	Ref. Yellow 8¾a 9¾
Powdered..... 11¾a	N. O. new crop 6¾a 9
Ex'ded A 10¾a	

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	45 @55
Prime.....	60 @65	Dark.....	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair.....	60	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson .....65@1 00		Japan.....	67@85
Gunpowder .....60@1 10		Oolong.....	31@85
Imperial 90a 90		Unclassed	25@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio ..... 23 a		R Rio (₱ pkge)...	20
Prime Rio ..... 21¾@22		R Rio (loose).....	20¾
Good Rio..... 20 @21		Roasted Java.....	36
Old Gov Java.. 32			

GRAIN—There is no improvement to report in the demand for any kind of grain, nor is it likely that there will be during the next few weeks; and there has been no quotable change in prices for some days. Fair to prime red winter Wheat, $1.30@1.35, with no demand for low grades. White Wheat is very little sought after. Shelled Corn very dull, and notwithstanding the supply is small, prices are weak and lower; we continue to quote at 50c on track, as to quality. Ear Corn is also dull and lower than there is a demand for at 45@50c. The Oat market continues overstocked and very dull, but remains at last quoted, 31@37. Rye quiet, but little coming forward and no call for it, nominal at 70@75c.

HAY—Continues very dull, with the supply accumulating and prices weakening; loose, from country wagons, $10@15. Baled—same; supply liberal at $14@15 ₱ ton.

HIDE, PELT—Continues very dull, but quotations for a couple of weeks past have been figur, but go ¼ to the demand, and prices are weak and in buyers favor. Bran is quoted, on wharf and track, $12@13; Seconds and Shorts, $14@16; Middlings, $18@ 20; Chopped Feed, $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

OILS—Lower, in keeping with the recent decline in Lard. We quote: Extra Winter Strained, 86c ₱ gallon; Spring No. 3, 68@70c; No. 2, 67@68c; Miners' oil, 60@62c. Carbon quoted at 11@12 cents ₱ gallon in a jobbing way. Linseed Oil, 63@65c.

POTATOES, ETC., ETC.—In fair supply and dull; new crop, $3.25 ₱ bbl; old crop, Hebron ₱ bu, 30@35c; Peerless, $1.50@1 ₱ bu; Junitors, $2@2.50 ₱ bushel boxes; Cincinnatis, $1@1.25 ₱ bu box; Bermuda Onions, $1@1.50 ₱ crate; Cabbage, $3@4 ₱ 100 lbs; Spring Beans, $2.50@3 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is feeling a little firmer, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations for Hams and some other kinds; however, the general outlook is not very favorable for any decided advance.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb ...	Mess Pork ₱ bbl.. .$20..50
Do. Canvassed 13¾	Short Cut do ..... 20..50
Shoulders Ex S. C...	Lard, prime leaf, tes 12
Do. Canvassed	Lard, Ref for export
B'fast Bacon S. C...	mer use—in tres ... 12¾
Do. Canvassed 14¾	Do. ....¼ bbls.. 13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C. —	Do. ....½ bbls.. 13¾
Do. Canvassed 14¾	Do. 3 lb cans.... 14¾
Rose Tongues S. C...	Do. 2 lb do ... 15
per doz..... 9¾	Do. 1 lb pails.... 15¾
Bacon Shoulders.... 8¾	Do. 1 lb do.... 15¾
Short Clear Sides.... 11¾	Do. 4 lb do..... 15
Clear Sides..... 12¾	Ham Sausage .....

LARD—Quiet; as to quality at 9@9¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 3¾@4¼c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

FIRE BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	1st Quality.	1st Quality. Dbl. str'h.
5 by 7 to 7 by 9	$ 4 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$5 75	7 25
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50 7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75 7 50
10 by 14 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25 8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50 8 99
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00 9 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 26		6 50 10 50
15 by 26 to 24 by 30		7 00 11 25
26 by 32 to 28 by 34		8 00 12 00
28 by 28 to 28 by 44		8 00 14 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 46		9 00 15 00
28 by 52 to 30 by 54		16 00
28 by 56 to 34 by 56		17 50
28 by 58 to 33 by 60		19 00
28 by 60 to 40 by 60		22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen.....	$9 00
No. 2 do	6 00
No. 3 do	4 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz.....	2 75
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz.....	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented).....	2 25
Clinmen do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box.....	1 25
WHITE LEAD—A reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in small packages, 7½@8c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 ₱ tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ ₱ tin cans, 12c.

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 2½@3c ₱ bundle; Crown, 3@3½c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1.05; Tissue Manilla, 5@6c; No. 1 Manilla, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; Straw Manilla, 3@3½c; Rope, $1.50@2 ₱ ream; Bag, $1.50@2 ₱ ream; Cotton Bags, 12½@15c ₱ lb; Grain Bags, $2.50@3 ₱ bbl.

PROVISION—The market is feeling a little firmer, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations for Hams and some other kinds; however, the general outlook is not very favorable for any decided advance.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb ...	Mess Pork ₱ bbl.. .$20..50
Do. Canvassed 13¾	Short Cut do ..... 20..50
Shoulders Ex S. C...	Lard, prime leaf, tes 12
Do. Canvassed	Lard, Ref for export
B'fast Bacon S. C...	mer use—in tres ... 12¾
Do. Canvassed 14¾	Do. ....¼ bbls.. 13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C. —	Do. ....½ bbls.. 13¾
Do. Canvassed 14¾	Do. 3 lb cans.... 14¾
Rose Tongues S. C...	Do. 2 lb do ... 15
per doz..... 9¾	Do. 1 lb pails.... 15¾
Bacon Shoulders.... 8¾	Do. 1 lb do.... 15¾
Short Clear Sides.... 11¾	Do. 4 lb do..... 15
Clear Sides..... 12¾	Ham Sausage .....

LARD—Quiet; as to quality at 9@9¾c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 3¾@4¼c for choice city rendered.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 3¾@4¼c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

FIRE BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	1st Quality.	1st Quality. Dbl. str'h.
5 by 7 to 7 by 9	$ 4 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$5 75	7 25
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50 7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75 7 50
10 by 14 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25 8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50 8 99
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00 9 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 26		6 50 10 50
15 by 26 to 24 by 30		7 00 11 25
26 by 32 to 28 by 34		8 00 12 00
28 by 28 to 28 by 44		8 00 14 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 46		9 00 15 00
28 by 52 to 30 by 54		16 00
28 by 56 to 34 by 56		17 50
28 by 58 to 33 by 60		19 00
28 by 60 to 40 by 60		22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen.....	$9 00
No. 2 do	6 00
No. 3 do	4 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz.....	2 75
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz.....	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented).....	2 25
Clinmen do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box.....	1 25

WHITE LEAD—As reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in small packages, 7½@8c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 ₱ tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ ₱ tin cans, 12c.

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 2½@3c ₱ bundle; Crown, 3@3½c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1.05; Tissue Manilla, 5@6c; No. 1 Manilla, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; Straw Manilla, 3@3½c; Rope, $1.50@2 ₱ ream; Bag, $1.50@2 ₱ ream; Cotton Bags, 12½@15c ₱ lb; Grain Bags, $2.50@3 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 15, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	131 cars.	1 car.	7 cars.	6 cars.
Saturday.....	55	3	23	5
Sunday	55	53	23	5
Monday	18	5	8	1
Tuesday.....	77	29	19	22
Wednesday ...	—	29	12	11
Thursday	16	—	28	7
Total	382	117	95	52
Last week.....	313	124	72	81

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, both of local and through stock, was larger than that of the preceding week; 7 cars more of the latter and 57 cars more of the former, and while; there was an increased demand and free enquiry, compared with the aggregate conselderably larger, trade was by no means satisfactory. The market was better on Tuesday than on Wednesday, and better yesterday than it was to-day. With more than double the number on sale, buyers had the advantage, and during the time in question succeeded in forcing prices down from 15@25c ₱cwt, according to grade.

As has been the case for some time past, light weights of good quality met with preference, sold more readily and brought better prices than heavy cattle. Neat poor cattle, fat and smooth, weighing from 1,100 at 1,250 lbs, brought nearly as much last week, as the supply of this particular grade was not more than equal to the demand, but rough light cattle and all grades of heavy steers were correspondingly dull, and a large per centage of the latter had to be shipped on in first hands. There was some inquiry for stockers, and several lots changed hands at prices ranging from 3¼@4c. We look for an increased demand from the west within the next week or two, but no advance in prices is probable, as stockers are now bringing more money relatively than fat cattle. Included in the offerings this week were a fair proportion of still red cattle, but the most of these had to be forwarded in first hands. So far as we could learn, there was not a single sale of Texans, and the prices paid was 3½c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves.....	5.25@5.35
Prime Beeves.....	4.75@5.00
Medium to good Beeves.....	4.50@4.75
Stockers according to quality.....	3.50@4.00
Cows, Bulls and Stags.....	2.00@3.50
Calves	5.00@6.50

SHEEP.

The supply was the lightest we have had for some time, with unfavorable advices from all points, including New York, Baltimore and Buffalo, the demand was unusually light, hence there was no improvement, the light run to the contrary notwithstanding; in fact, common sheep as did not consider the market as good as that of last week. Prime fat sheep, of which the supply was exceedingly small, were worked slowly at full last week's prices, but common stock was exceedingly dull, and a considerable holdover is reported. In a few instances, in order to effect sales. There were no buyers for lambs, consequently and in order to effect sales, inducements in the shape of very low figures had to be held out.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 95@100 lbs.....	5.00@5.75
Prime 85@90 lbs.....	4.50@4.75
Common to good.....	3.50@4.25
Fair 70@75 lbs.....	3.50@3.75
Common 70@75 lbs.....	3.00@3.25
Indifferent according to quality.....	2.00@3.00

HOGS

Since the date of our report of the 5th, there has been considerable of a reaction in the market for this class of stock; prices from Saturday up until Wednesday were advanced fully 25c cwt. To-day, however, with increased offerings and a light demand, Philadelphia hogs decl ned 10@15c ₱ cwt, and there was no change in prices from that of last week when we left the yards. Good York hogs were in fair demand, and sold at 6@6¼c ₱ lb, while Philadelphia hogs, weighing 180@210 lbs, sold within 10@15c per cwt of Philadelphia grain—five cars of the latter were purchased to go to Baltimore, at an average of 6.40.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs, 200@300 lbs.....	6.40@6.60
Yorkers, 160@200 lbs.....	6.20@6.30
Roughs.....	5.00@5.50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 15, 1876. }

The Crude market continues steady, with an upward tendency United certificates were quoted to-day at $2.03¼@2.05; immediate shipment, $2.25@ 2.27½. Refined more active and firm, but unchanged; sales of 5,000 barrels reported in Philadelphia at 8½c; 10,000 bbls Baltimore delivery at 14½c; and 3,000 bbls New York at 14¾c; on cars here, 11¾@ 12½c; Richmond delivery, 14c.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1.65; city make, $1.20@1.25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shippers. Consignees. Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson.....Central o w..... 160

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shippr. Consignee Bbls.
Standard Oil Co .....Worden, F. & Co ...Bait. 948
Pittsburgh Oil Co .....Worden, F. & Co.....do 1,000
Liberty O Co.....Worden F. & Co.....do 357

Total 2,344

New York Wool Market.

Manufacturers continue to move in a slow and cautious manner, and the market is only spasmodically showing signs of animation. The feeling among the trade seems to be that values have reached pretty near what may be considered as hard pan, but buyers have not been attracted with any freedom as yet, and present indications show very clearly that any attempt to increase the cost must result in still further shutting off the demand. The product even at the reduced cost of material still fails to show a margin; and manufacturers who are at work merely keep going to prevent stock, while the little mill movement is until something more encouraging is shown. For the season the stock of old fleeces and pulled wools is pretty full, and holders seem rather inclined to force business, especially on anything showing the least fault in quality and condition. California continues in good supply, and Texas is arriving pretty freely, but receivers find they cannot dispose of it readily under very long terms as easy. New Southern wools have arrived to some extent, but are mostly held above current bids. It is said that some of the New Western clip is coming forward as soon as ready, but only on consignment, dealers having refused to pay the rates generally asked in the country, and the Michigan clip, which at the opening figures has recently been made. Foreign stock is neglected, weak and nominal; and for clothing styles holders still think of exporting some of their parcels in view of better chance for profit in Europe than here.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of Grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	June 12, 1876.	June 14, 1875.
Wheat	1,282,318	7,537,606
Corn	1,732,488	2,724,968
Oats	411,823	305,233
Rye	57,619	2,050
Barley	289,313	15,000
Total all kinds.....	3,273,561	6,584,771

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 426,000 bu. Wheat, 4,278 bu. Barley, 48,772 bu. Rye, 264,910 bu. wheat, and 14,-941 bu. rye.

The Warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 77,578 bu., No. 1 and 217,883 bu. No. 2.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	June 10, 1876.	June 3. 1876.	June 12, 1875.
Wheat, bu.....	16,407	10,900	25,725
Corn, bu.....	122,041	167,100	134,062
Oats, bu.....	211,469	172 563	99,760
Rye, bu.....	15,374	20,971	2,907
Barley, bu.....	2,310	2,366	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates, No. 2 Chicago spring; $1.04¾@1.04¾ spot or June; $1.05¾ July; $1.04¾ August; No. 3 $@$c bid. Corn quiet, but steady; ¼c lower; No. 2 41¾@41c spot or June; 45½c bid July; 46c bid August; rejected 39c. Oats quiet; No. 2 29¾c bid June; 29¼c bid July; rejected 23c. Rye quiet at 71¾c. Barley firm at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $18.92½@18.95 spot; $19.15 August Lard dull at $11.12½@11.15 spot. Bacon quiet; 6¾, 7¾, 9¾@10c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.08½.09.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Flour slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.00@4.60; common to good $4.60@4.75; good to choice $5.00@5.65; white wheat extra $5.75@7.75; extra Ohio $5.60@7.00; St. Louis $5.70@9. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal more active; $2.90@ 3.25. Wheat: receipts 151,000 bush; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.15@1.21; No. 3 soft $1.14; No. 2 Chicago mixed $1.10; No. 1 spring $1.30@1.31; white Canada in bond $1.27½@1.40. Rye quiet; State 77@77½c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn firm; western mixed damaged heated 49@53c; mixed no grade 54@56½c; mixed graded 60c; yellow steamer 60c. Oats: little better request; receipts 58,000 bush; prices unchanged. Hay firm, shipping 75@77½c. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; sales cargoes 15@16c. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining 7¾@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾@8½c; refined 14¾@14¾c; cases 19@ 20c. Rosin steady; $1.70@1.75. Eggs quiet; western 13@15c. Turpentine firm at 36½c. Pork dull; closing heavy; $18.25@19.40. Lard clear western 10 5/16@10¾c; do city 10¾c. Lard opened dull; closed heavy; prime steam $11.05; July $11.00; closing at $11.50 August. Cheese firm and unchanged. Some firms, western new 11@12c. Whisky quiet at $1.11@1.11½.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton firmer at 6 7-32@6 5-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,000 bales American. Wheat dull; California white wheat average 9s 11@9s 11½; Club 10s 4d@10s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 8d@8s 9d; winter 9s 6d@ 9s 10d. Flour: 22@24s. Corn: western mixed 29¼@29½. Oats 21¾@22s. Barley 27s. Peas 36@36½. Cloverseed 61s. Lard 51s. Cheese 81½s. Refined petroleum 10¾@10½d; spirits 9d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Flour quiet; Minnesota family $5.25@5.35. Wheat unchanged. Rye 2 higher. Corn steady; yellow 57@58c. Oats in good supply; white 33@34c; mixed and stained 30@ 32c. Whisky; western $1.11. Petroleum quiet; crude 10¼c; refined 14¼@14¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet; new fancy 9¾@10¼c. Eggs unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red $1.02; ann er $1.02@1.03. Corn: white 49c; mixed 48c. Rye: 73c. Oats: bolted 37¾c. Pork: $20.25. Bulk shoulders 7¼@7½; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear 11¾c. Lard: tierce 12¾@13c. Whisky: $1.07. Bagging 12@13c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Michigan $1.13; amber Michigan $1.03; extra white Michigan held at $1.33; rejected red 86c. Corn quiet; high mixed spot and seller June 51c; seller July 51¾c; low mixed 49¼c; no grade 46c; damaged 37c. Oats dull; No. 2 33c; white held at 36c; Michigan 33c; rejected 27¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; western mix d 56@56c. Oats quiet; western mixed 34@36c. Hay dull and heavy; Pennsylvania and Maryland $16@20. Petroleum dull; crude 8½@ 9¼c; refined 14@14¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.11¼.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—Flour in limited request for local consumption; Wisconsin and Minnesota fine $5.00@6.25; white wheat Ohio and Michigan $6.00@ 7.00; Illinois $6@8.25; St. Louis $6.37½@9.00; Minnesota $7.00@7.75. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60@61c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 37¼@42c; rejected 34@37c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.15¾; hard $1.22; No. 2 $1.06¾; No. 3 93¾c. Corn quiet; No. 2 41c. Oats firm; No. 2 29¼@30c. Rye steady; No. 1 73c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 47½c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Wheat neglected; buyers show no disposition to operate; No. 2 Milwaukee nominally $1.15@1.16; No. 1 do $1.18; cars No. 2 mixed Western 52c. Oats dull; one car Michigan 36c. Rye nominal; 85c. Freights: wheat 4c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 15.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.26. Corn dull; western mixed 58c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $6.40@6.57½; packers $6.45@6.60; butchers' $6.70@ 6.85. Cattle active but prices unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 15.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 10,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 15.—There was a better demand for men's wear woolens, and the market has an improved tone. Cotton goods quiet in jobbing lands, but are jobbing fairly. Bleached shirtings are moving steadily. White goods fancy and shirting prints were in moderate request. Dress goods, shawls and hosiery were quiet, and foreign goods are dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton: the firmness of holders restricted the business to 1@1¼c. Lowest firm; June 12 3-32@12¾c; July 12¾c; August 12¾c; September 12 5-32@12 7-32c; October 12 1-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 bbls beer, Buckeye; 11 ¼ Co, D. Rose; 25 bbls whisky, Schmidt & F; 10 do, Miller, F. & Co; 5 do, A. Rosenbluger; 12 do, Klein, S. & Co; 2 do do, R. Rosenstock; 10 b

CINCINNATI.

(Continued from First Page.)

but there is no necessity now, since a minority report has been presented here which does embrace the facts, and which does arrive at a different conclusion of law. Not one vital point in that report is controverted. There is no necessity then to send this back to the committee for a further report. We have the facts, and not one of them essential to our finding is disputed. The only question is upon these facts: Shall Alabama be turned out of this Convention because there is not a man of those who are present in favor of the majority report who will dare stand up and say that upon the adoption of that majority report Alabama will be represented. At all the meetings we have heard about to purify the State of Alabama is a mass meeting whose functions ended with the State lines of Alabama. We are not dealing here with a mass meeting. We are dealing with regular organizations, and except as we have credentials from regular organizations none of us have any status here. Now, then, the undispensed fact, as it appears from the report of the minority, which is the only report before this convention, is that Geo. E. Spencer and his associates, representing a committee emanating from a body appointed two years ago, and which is the only committee holding any power for the purpose within the State of Alabama. The question is not which of these delegations shall be admitted. The question is, shall Alabama, under and associates be admitted, or shall Alabama be denied representation in this Convention?"

A Gentleman from the "Tar Heel" State.

Mr. Heaton, of North Carolina—"I am citizen of the Tar Heel State. Although I am not a native born citizen, and love this beautiful State still, I love my adopted State better. Now, according to the evidence adduced before the Committee on Credentials last night, I have no hesitation in saying that in every material issue Mr. Spencer and his followers, backed up by the organized element of the Republican Executive Committee of that State, is the man, and his is the delegation entitled to a seat on this floor. (Cheers.) Last night a strenuous effort was made before that committee by the chairman to suppress debate in favor of Mr. Spencer and his delegation. (Applause and hisses.) I tell him with all deference that if he takes up the battle cry of the Horace Greeley disorganizing disintegration element of the South, and fights it in and out in his committees as he did it last night, you may bid farewell to Republican success. (Applause and hisses.) I have nothing to say against Mr. Greeley, for when God puts his hand on a man I always take mine off. (Hisses.) I say that if that thing had been fairly stated before that committee, and if had proper time to consider the facts and the issues, that report would have been entirely different. But we were denied the opportunity, and the gentleman knows it." (Applause and hisses.)

A delegate from Wisconsin—"The delegates in this end of the hall think there has been altogether too much eloquence wasted on the question, and that the only sensible way to determine the question is to adopt the majority report. (Cheers.) I therefore move the previous question (Applause and cries of question,' 'question.')

Mr. Powers, of Mississippi, was recognized by the Chair, and ascended the platform to speak.

A delegate from Connecticut—"I move that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the call of States."

A delegate from Rhode Island—"The previous question has been moved and seconded."

The Chair—"I was not aware of that. Did the gentleman from Wisconsin demand the previous question?"

Delegate from Wisconsin—"I did so, emphatically."

The Chair—"If that is true the Chair must withdraw his recognition of the gentleman from Mississippi. The demand for the previous question must be made on behalf of the majority or one delegation."

Delegate from Wisconsin—"The demand is made on behalf of every living soul in Wisconsin." (Great laughter.)

Delegate from Rhode Island—"And Rhode Island unanimously seconds it." (Cries of "question," "question.")

The Chair—"The Chair now understands the rule to have been complied with the previous question, which has been demanded and seconded, and the question is, shall the main question be put."

Delegate from New York—"What is the main question?"

The Chair—"The adoption of the substitute offered by the minority of the committee."

The previous question was ordered.

The Chair—"The question now recurs on the adoption of the substitute of the minority of the committee."

The delegate from Connecticut renewed his motion in regard to calling the States.

The Chair—"Under the rule it is required that the majority of the delegates of two States shall concur in ordering the yeas and nays. Do the majority of the delegates from Connecticut make that demand?"

Delegate from Connecticut—"I do so."

The Chair—"Are they seconded by any State?"

Delegate from Kansas—"They are seconded by Kansas."

The President—"The majority of the committee made a report in favor of seating the delegation headed by the Hon. Jeremiah Harrison. The minority of the committee made a report in favor of seating the delegation headed by George E. Spencer. The question is, shall the motion to substitute the resolution of the minority of the committee for the resolution of the majority, and under the rules, as each State is called the chairman of the delegation will announce the vote of his delegation."

The vote was then called, and had proceeded as far as California, when ex-Governor Vanzandt, of Rhode Island, arose and asked the chair to put the question more definitely, as there appeared to be some misunderstanding among the delegates.

The President—"In order to get a clear comprehension of the question, the chair has been requested to state what it is for Those gentlemen who vote aye, vote in favor of seating the Spencer delegation. Those who vote no upon this question vote in favor of seating the Harrison delegation."

The vote was then taken with the following result: Yeas 354; nays 375.

There was great excitement during the roll call, the votes of New York and Pennsylvania eliciting tremendous cheering. Before the result was announced Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, wished to change the vote of that delegation.

Mr. Cumback raised the point that it was not competent for the chairman of the Maryland delegation to change the record.

The Chair—"The gentleman from Maryland frees to make a correction of the vote he made on the vote. He reported four affirmative and twelve negative votes, and he wants to make it stand three affirmative and thirteen negative votes. The gentleman from Indiana raises the point of order that it is not competent for the chairman of the delegation to change the record,"

Mr. Thomas explained that the vote was reported under a misapprehension.

Mr. Cumback—"Well, if it was a misapprehension, I will withdraw my objection."

A New York delegate—"I understand that Colorado is reported as having cast six votes. I find they are only entitled to two."

The Chair—"Under the call of the National Committee, as I understand it, the State of Colorado was conceded six votes At all events that question can hardly rise now."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts—"I would like the vote of Massachusetts to stand twenty-six noes instead of twenty-four, Two gentlemen who were thought absent were present, and wished to vote in the negative."

The Chair—"Were those delegates within the power of the Convention before the last name of the roll was called?"

Mr. Hoar replied in the affirmative.

The chair then ordered the change made.

Mr. Woodford, of New York—"I wish to correct the vote of New York. One delegate counted in the affirmative we find was absent when the vote was taken."

The change was made, and after the vote had been called by States, it was announced by the chair, who said: "Upon the proposition to substitute the minority for the majority report, the affirmative is 354 votes, and the negative 375." (Loud cheers.)

The question upon the adoption of the majority report was then put and carried.

The Resolutions.

The Chair—The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hawley—"Mr. President, you must be aware that your Committee on Resolutions, upon assembling, found itself constituted of men of somewhat differing sentiments and widely separated localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the sentiments we are about to present to you, and respectfully submit it for your consideration and for your amendment if you choose. It is as follows:

When in the economy of providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, fortified by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and look to the future with unflattering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following:

Declaration of Principles.

First. The United States of America is a nation, not a league by the combined workings of the National State Governments. Under their respective constitutions the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if needed to be vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. (Applause.) The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and secure every American citizens complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. (Applause.) To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. (Applause.)

Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts or purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. (Cheers.) Commercial prosperity, public merits, and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment. (Loud and long continued applause and cheers.)

Fifth. In the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and impeach to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service and the right of them to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs. We will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing. [Cheers]

Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanency we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. [Great cheering, continued several minutes. In response to repeated calls General Hawley read the plank the second time, and the delegates and audience repeated the cheering.]

Eighth. The revenue necessary for the expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importation, which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the growth of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country. (Cheers.)

Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national dominion be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizen that is given to native born, and that all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country. (Applause.)

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, and the honest and important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women in the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration. (Applause.)

Thirteenth. The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their Government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, that we denounce as the twin relic of slavery, and demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories. (Applause.)

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who peril their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, built through the votes of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making common cause in the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes with reasserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and disloyal upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendency in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable. (Cheers.)

Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace. (Cheers.)

The Chinese Question.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I desire to make an amendment to the platform, which has been offered, and to make a few remarks in support of that amendment. I move to amend by striking out what appears upon the eleventh page in relation to Mongolian immigration. (Applause.) That plank belongs in this Centennial year is twenty years old, and meets to-day for the sixth time in National Convention, and this is the first time in all that long period that any attempt has ever been made to put into it the word discrimination of race. (Cheers.) In 1858, on the prairies of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln met his great antagonist on this ground. Nowhere in the Declaration of Independence had that doctrine been applied to the Caucasian, to the exclusion of African, Mongolian or other races. I denounce, therefore, that resolution as a departure from the old time and memory of Abraham Lincoln. I denounce it as a violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. I denounce it as contrary to the great law of Christian life, which strictly proclaims that there is no distinction between Jew and Gentile. I therefore move this amendment. I will not accept this resolution. It is not my doctrine. It is not the doctrine of New England. Not a member from New England voted for it, and the only African on our committee recorded his vote against it.

Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, in relation to the proposed amendment, said: "I desire the patience of the Convention for but one or two words. The Republicans of the Pacific States, in fact all persons, irrespective of party, desire that Congress should investigate the question of Mongolian or Chinese immigration. There is no other action called for by the resolution, but simply investigate that question. It is claimed by those who are best informed upon this subject that this immigration is not in good faith, that it is, in fact, an importation of coolies and slaves; that is, an importation of labor hired in China at the prices paid there, we will suppose, at four dollars a month, with contracts running three or four years, under the coolie system. They come under the pretense of immigration to this country, and by their presence, by their customs, by their pagan and filthy habits, degrade American labor. [Cheers.] We have asked Congress to investigate the subject. We ask that the great Republican party, that has always been opposed to servile labor, that has always been opposed to the slave trade, should investigate this subject, and that the time has come for this step to be taken, and we trust that this simple request from our brethren on the Pacific slope will be acceded to, simply and only for an investigation."

Senator Jones, of Nevada—Gentlemen of the Convention, after so long and tedious a session I don't propose to occupy the attention of this Convention for a very few moments on this question. The question is one of the greatest importance, not only to our own citizens, but to our laborers, with regard to the reward that they shall get for that labor, and with regard to the morals of the community. The people of the Pacific coast have found an invasion there worse than the grasshopper plague, worse than the plague of the locust. They find a people who bring with them no respect for our Government, no knowledge of our language, a brutalized people, a people who recognize neither honesty among their men nor virtue among their women, and they have planted themselves like a Lazarus, sore in our midst. I believe there is scarcely an exception on the Pacific coast with regard to the action which should be taken by this Convention on the resolutions submitted by the committee. Many of us there, a majority of the law abiding people upon that coast, are in favor of protecting the Chinese, but we find that public opinion is so strong against them there that it is almost impossible to do so. The very language of the Chinaman has degenerated friends in Congress, having there a majority of a two-thirds vote, finally nerved themselves up to the passage of a resolution, or an act, providing for resumption, not to-day or to-morrow, as they should have done, as I think, but hence in January, 1879. I think, gentlemen, that when you scrutinize the resolution as adopted by the committee, and reported here this morning, you will find that it is nothing more than a step backwards and a return to promises again. I for one hope the majority of the committee will sustain me. I am opposed to take any step backward.

Governor Hawley replied. He thought in declaring the principles to govern a great party during four years, it was better to confine ourselves to a declaration of fundamental principles without tying us down to the specific details, but leaving the matter to be adjusted in accordance with events. (Applause.) When he said "resumption to the earliest practicable moment," he meant it. (Applause.)

The substitute was voted down.

The resolution reported was adopted, and the whole platform was also adopted.

Nomination of Candidates.

The Chair announced the next business was the nomination of candidates. (Great applause.)

Motions to adjourn were made and vociferously objected to. The question was put to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow and lost.

Jewell and Morton.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, instructed by his delegation, presented the name of Marshall Jewell for the Presidency and briefly stated his record. (Moderate applause.)

Mr. B. W. Thompson, of Indiana, said he was instructed by the entire Republican party of Indiana to put before the convention the name of Oliver P. Morton as a suitable nominee for the Presidency of the United States. They knew him to be a worthy representative of the principles on which the Republic has and always must stand. (Great applause.) He referred to him as the great war Governor because he won the title in the field of duty well discharged. He was equal to every crisis during the darkest hour of the rebellion, and equal to every crisis since. In the Senate he stands the peer of the best. (Applause.)

He continued eulogizing Morton at some length, and urged that Indiana had never had a President. Nominate Morton, and there shall go up a great shout of victory in November.

Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, seconded Mr. Morton's nomination, in the name of the truly loyal people of his State. (Great applause in the galleries.) He referred to him as a man of spotless integrity, matchless courage, broad catholic views, and his name would carry terror to the hearts of men in the South who were driving away capital and persecuting her loyal people and murdering them. It would be a complete final settlement of all the great questions arising out of the war. (Applause.)

Bristow.

General Harlan, of Kentucky, came forward amid the greatest applause exhibited in the Convention to nominate Benjamin H. Bristow, in obedience to the instructions of the Republican party of Kentucky. The announcement of this name was the signal for another round of applause.

From the earliest days of his manhood, said Gen. Harlan, he has been identified with great principles dear to the heart of every Republican. He was reared in the school which taught him that the United States did not constitute a league, but a nation. (Applause.) Instantly, when the rebellion broke out, he announced his determination to stand by the Union, come what might. He followed his words by acts, entering the military service and subsequently performing important duties in the capacity of Solicitor of the Treasury. He was a leader in the Republican party—James G. Blaine. (Cheers.) Our country, crowded with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of her past, prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius (applause); asks for a man who is the modest combination of heart, conscience and brains beneath the flag. (Applause.) That man is James G. Blaine. (Applause.) For the Republican hosts, led by this intrepid man, there can be no such thing as defeat. (Applause.) This is a grand year, a year filled with the recollections of the revolution (applause), filled with proud and tender memories of the sacred past, filled with the legends of liberty, a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm (applause), a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field (cheers), a year in which we call for the man that has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander (applause), a man that has snatched the mask of Democracy from the face of rebellion; a man who, like an intellectual athlete, stood in the arena of debate, challenged all comers, and who up to to present moment is a total stanger to defeat. (Applause.) Like an armed warrior, like a plumed Knight, Jas. G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of every defamer of this country and maligners of its honor." (Loud cheers and cries of "time" and "go on."

The Chairman—"Is it the will of the Convention that the time of the speaker be extended ten minutes?" (Cries of "yes.")

Col. Ingersoll Proceeds.

Col. Ingersoll then proceeded: "For the Republican party to desert that gallant man now is as though an army should desert their General upon the field of battle. (Cheers.) James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the republic. (Cheers.) I call it sacred because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free. (Cheers.)

"Gentlemen of the Convention, in the name of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon this earth, in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters, in the name of all her soldiers that died upon the field of battle, and in the name of those that perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby (cheers), whose suffering he so eloquently remembers, Illinois nominates for the next President of this country that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Address by a Colored Man.

Henry M. Turner, of Georgia, a colored man, was next introduced. He said "When I came home in Georgia, and went westward, I determined, in passing through several States, to ascertain the will of the people. I knew it would be almost impossible to give Georgia a electoral vote to any President, notwithstanding the dead had been raised everywhere. I went everywhere where I mingled with the people. The name of Blaine seems to have been talismanic, and it excited a cheer, and the people seemed to be alive at the very announcement of it. I rise to-day to second the nomination of the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine. In doing this, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I want it understood some of the names, particularly that have been mentioned, I honor, and I revere with a reverence that my tongue could not express, the name of Morton, the champion of Governor Pinchback, the defender of the outraged people of Louisiana. I would borrow Dore's pencil and dip it in the sunlight of heaven and write on the brow of Oliver P. Morton the title of honor.

Mr. President: I believe that we have before us now a name that arouses the people of this great country in a manner that the names of others cannot. I have nothing to say against Mr. Bristow. I listened to the eloquence of the great poet of New York [laughter], and defended the name of Bristow. I paid deep deference to that glorious son of Massachusetts, our minister to England, [laughter,] but in the person of James G. Blaine we have a Republican about whom there is no question. He commands the party. For twenty years he has been in its front, and to-day he stands the champion of Republican principles, I believe, in the United States of America. He gave his own State, so says an aged and learned doctor of divinity of Maine, to that party, and forever. I expect, buried Democracy in that sacred soil. I will throw my life's blood there, and I trust. He originated the spirit of the Fourteenth amendment. He stood by the immortal Lincoln during the trial through which the country was passing for freedom and justice, and equality and all mankind, and to chase out of this portion a set of insurgents who lifted their impious hand against that flag that floats on

CINCINNATI.

(Continued from first Page.)

but there is no necessity now, since a minority report has been presented here which does embrace all the facts, and which does arrive at a different conclusion of law. Not one vital point in that report is controverted. There is no necessity then to send this back to the committee for a further report. We have the facts, and not one of them essential to our finding is disputed. The only question is upon these facts: Shall Alabama be turned out of this Convention because there is not a man of those who are present in favor of the majority report who will dare stand up and say that upon the adoption of that majority report Alabama will be represented. At all the meetings we have heard about to purify the State of Alabama it is a mere matter of fact. Functions ended with the State lines of Alabama. We are not dealing here with a mass meeting. We are dealing with regular organizations, and except as to these credentials from organizations none of us have any status here. Now, then, the undisputed fact is it appears from the report of the minority, which is the only report before this Convention, that the Messrs. Spencer and his associates, representing a committee consisting from a body appointed two years ago, and which is the only committee holding any power for the purpose within the State of Alabama. The question is not which of these delegations shall be admitted. The question is, Shall Geo. E. Spencer and associates be admitted, or shall Alabama be denied representation in this Convention?"

A Gentleman from the "Far West" State.

Mr. Heaton, of North Carolina—"I am citizen of the Tar Heel State. Although of Dutch parentage I was born there, and love that beautiful State still, I love my adopted State better. Now, according to the evidence adduced before the Committee on Credentials last night, I have no hesitation in saying that in every material issue Mr. Spencer and his followers, backed up by the organized element of the Republican Executive Committee of that State, is the one, and the only one entitled to a seat on this floor. (Cheers.) Last night a strenuous effort was made before that committee by the friends of the opposing delegation in favor of Mr. Spencer and his delegation. (Applause and hisses.) I tell him with all deference that if he takes up the battle cry of the Horace Greeley disorganizing disintegration element of the South, and fights it in and out in his committee as he did it last night he has fought against the Republican success. (Applause and hisses.) I have nothing to say against Mr. Greeley, for when God puts his hand on a man I always bow in reverence. (Applause.) But I say that thing had been fairly tested before that committee, and it had proper time to consider the facts and the issue, that report would have been entirely different. But we were denied the opportunity, and the gentleman knows it." (Applause and hisses.)

A delegate from Wisconsin—"The delegates in the seat of the hall think there has been altogether too much eloquence wasted on the question, and that the only sensible way to determine the question is to adopt the report of the majority. (Cheers.) I therefore move the previous question. (Applause and cries of question, 'question.')

Mr. Powers, of Mississippi, was recognized by the Chair, and ascended the platform to speak.

A delegate from Connecticut.—"I move that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the call of States."

A delegate from Rhode Island—"The previous question has been moved and seconded."

The Chair—"I was not aware of that. Did the gentleman from Wisconsin demand the previous question?"

A voice from Wisconsin—"I did so, emphatically."

The Chair—"If that is true the Chair must withdraw his recognition of the gentleman from Mississippi. The demand for the previous question must be made on behalf of the majority of one delegation."

Delegate from Wisconsin—"The demand is made on behalf of every living soul in Wisconsin." (Great laughter.)

Delegate from Rhode Island—"And Rhode Island unanimously seconds it." (Great laughter, 'question.')

The Chair—"The Chair now understands the rule to have been complied with the previous question, which has been demanded and seconded, and the question is, shall the main question be now put?"

Delegate from New York—"What is the main question?"

The Chair—"The adoption of the substitute offered by the minority of the committee."

Delegate from Kansas—"The ayes and noes."

The President—"The majority of the committee made a report in favor of seating the delegation headed by the Hon. Jeremiah Harrison. The minority of the committee made a report in favor of seating the delegation headed by George E. Spencer. The pending question is the motion to substitute the resolution of the minority report for the resolution of the majority, and under the rules, as each State is called the chairman of the delegation will announce the vote of his delegation."

The vote was then called, and had proceeded as far as California, when ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, arose in his seat and asked the chair to put the question more definitely, as there appeared to be some misunderstanding among the delegates.

The President—"In order to get a clear comprehension of the question, the chair has been requested to state what it is for those gentlemen who vote aye, vote in favor of seating the Spencer delegation. Those who vote no upon this question vote in favor of seating the Harrison delegation."

The vote was then taken with the following result: Yeas 354; nays 375.

There was great excitement during the roll call, the votes of New York and Pennsylvania causing considerable cheering. Before the result was announced Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, wished to change the vote of that delegation.

Mr. Cumback raised the point that it was not competent for the chairman of the Maryland delegation to change the record.

The Chair—"The gentleman from Maryland has been making a correction of the vote he made on the vote. He reported four affirmative and twelve negative votes, and he wants to make it stand three affirmative and nine negative votes. The gentleman from Indiana raises the point of order that it is not competent for the chairman of the delegation to change the record."

The Chair sustained the point that the vote was reported under a misapprehension.

Mr. Cumback—"Well, if it was a misapprehension, I will withdraw my objection."

A. Delegate from Colorado understood that Colorado is reported as having cast six votes. I find they are only entitled to two."

The Chair—"Under the call of the National Committee, as I understand it, the State of Colorado was conceded six votes. At all events that question can hardly rise now."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts—"I would like the vote of Massachusetts to stand twenty-six noes instead of twenty-four. Two gentlemen who were thought absent were present, and wished to vote in the negative."

The Chair—"Were those delegates within the power of the Convention before the last issue of the roll was called?"

Mr. Hoar replied in the affirmative.

The chair then ordered the change made.

Mr Woodford, of New York—"I wish to count the vote of New York. One delegate counted in the affirmative who did not answer when the vote was taken."

The change was made, and after the vote had been called by States, it was announced by the chair, who said: "Upon the proposition to substitute the minority for the majority report, the affirmative is 356 votes, and the negative 375." (Loud cheers.)

The question upon the adoption of the majority report was then put and carried.

The Resolutions.

The Chair—"The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Resolutions."

Mr. Hawley—"Mr. President, you must be aware that your Committee on Resolutions, upon assembling, found itself constituted of men of somewhat differing sentiments, separated by long lines of latitude, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the sentiments we are about to present to you, and respectfully submit it for your consideration and for your amendment if you choose. It is as follows:

When in the economy of providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and look to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose. we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following:

Declaration of Principles.

First. The United States of America is a nation, not a league by the combined workings of the National State Governments. Under their respective constitutions the rights of citizens are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if needed to be vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. (Applause.) The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for remedying any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and secure every American citizens complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. (Applause.) To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. (Applause.)

Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged the faith and honor of the nation to the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. (Cheers.) Commercial prosperity, public morits, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment. (Loud and long continued applause and cheers.)

Fifth. In the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute any faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctness be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service and the rights of those to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs. We will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing. [Cheers]

Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its permanency and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any funds raised by taxation for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. [Great cheering, continued several minutes. In response to repeated calls General Hawley read the plank the second time, and the delegates and audience repeated the cheers.]

Eighth. The revenue necessary for the expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importation, which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country. (Cheers.)

Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national dominion be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments that equal protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizen that is given to native born, and that all necessary laws be passed for the punishment of the crime of peonage in the States for that purpose.

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of foreigners upon the moral and material interests of the country. (Applause.)

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal rights and relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of educational interests and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration. (Applause.)

Thirteenth. The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their Government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy. And we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories. (Applause.)

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be honestly redeemed. The party will always hold those who peril their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the recent truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, or with making its control in the House of Representatives the high and only opportunity of the nation's recent foes with reasserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendency in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party on which no worthy, necessary and incapable. (Cheers.)

Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace. (Cheers.)

The Chinese Question.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I desire to submit to the amendment to the platform, which has been offered, and to make a few remarks in support of that amendment. I move to amend by striking out from section 16 the eleventh paragraph in relation to Mongolian immigration. (Applause.) The Republican party in this Centennial year is twenty years old, and meets to-day for the sixth time in National Convention, not only to congratulate itself and associate be admitted, but to our laborers, with regard to the reward that they shall get for that labor, and with regard to the morals of the community. The people of the Pacific coast have found an invasion there worse than the grasshopper plague, were than the plague of the locust. They find a people who bring with them no respect for our Government, no knowledge of our language, a brutalized people who recognize neither honesty among their men nor virtue among their women, and they have planted themselves like a Lazarus, sore in our midst. I believe there is scarcely an exception on the Pacific coast with regard to the action which should be taken by this Convention on the resolutions submitted by the committee. Many of us there, a majority of the law abiding people upon that coast, are in favor of protecting the Chinese, but we find that public opinion is so strong against them there that it is almost impossible to do so. The very Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. (Applause.) The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for remedying any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and secure every American citizens complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. (Applause.) To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. (Applause.)

Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged the faith and honor of the nation to the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. (Cheers.) Commercial prosperity, public morits, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment. (Loud and long continued applause and cheers.)

Fifth. In the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute any faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctness be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service and the rights of those to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs. We will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing. [Cheers]

Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its permanency and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any funds raised by taxation for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. [Great cheering, continued several minutes. In response to repeated calls General Hawley read the plank the second time, and the delegates and audience repeated the cheers.]

Eighth. The revenue necessary for the expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importation, which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country. (Cheers.)

Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national dominion be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments that equal protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizen that is given to native born, and that all necessary laws be passed for the punishment of the crime of peonage in the States for that purpose.

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of foreigners upon the moral and material interests of the country. (Applause.)

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal rights and relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of educational interests and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration. (Applause.)

Thirteenth. The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their Government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy. And we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories. (Applause.)

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be honestly redeemed. The party will always hold those who peril their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the recent truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, or with making its control in the House of Representatives the high and only opportunity of the nation's recent foes with reasserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendency in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party on which no worthy, necessary and incapable. (Cheers.)

Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace. (Cheers.)

The Chinese Question.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I desire to submit to the amendment to the platform, which has been offered, and to make a few remarks in support of that amendment. I move to amend by striking out from section 16 the eleventh paragraph in relation to Mongolian immigration. (Applause.) The Republican party in this Centennial year is twenty years old, and meets to-day for the sixth time in National Convention, not only to congratulate itself and associate

A delegate from Tennessee moved the previous question, with a reservation which was not audible at the reporters' table.

The Chair—"The previous question is called, and the question now is shall the main question be put, reserving the financial platform?"

The previous question was ordered.

The Chair—"The question recurs upon the motion of the gentleman of Massachusetts to take the vote by States. The proposition is to strike out the eleventh section of the platform, which will now be read, and then the States will be called in alphabetical order and the vote be taken."

John M. Harlan—"I move to take a recess for twenty minutes, in order to give further time for conference on this matter. In order to get at it I move to reconsider the last vote ordering the previous question."

On the motion of a delegate from Virginia, Gen. Harlan's motion was tabled.

The Chair—"The question recurs on the motion to strike out the eleventh section."

The Secretary here announced that a delegate had lost his name from the roll.

An effort was made to get in a motion to divide the resolutions into three sets—one relative to the Chinese question, one covering finances, and the other embracing the remaining resolutions, but it was ruled out of order. The vote was then taken, resulting, yeas 215, and nays 532.

The resolution was declared adopted.

The Chair—"The question now recurs on the adoption of the financial resolution, to which a minority of the committee the Hon. Edwin James, of Texas, offered a substitute.

Specie Resumption.

Governor Davis then read the following:

"To the President of the Republican National Convention: The undersigned, one of the Committee on Resolutions, dissents from the majority in regard to the fourth resolution, that bearing on the question of specie payments. He considers said resolution improper in this, among other respects, that it is uncertain and vague in its purposes, leaving the time for resumption unsettled and being thereby calculated to further disturb public confidence. The undersigned, therefore, submits the following, and recommends that it be taken as a substitute for said resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide measures for carrying out the provisions of what is termed the Resumption act of Congress, to the end that the resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by said act cannot be further delayed.

"I do not propose to make a speech, but as a test I move that this be substituted in place of the fourth resolution, the financial resolution as reported by the majority of the committee. In that resolution, gentlemen, we refer to a declaration made by the Republican Congress some eight years ago which we would go on without any necessary delay to redeem our promises by resuming specie payment. We have gone on year after year. Congress after Congress, convention after convention have repeated those promises, until finally in the early part of last year our Republican friends in Congress, having there a majority of a two-thirds vote, finally nerved themselves up to the passage of a resolution, or an act, providing for resumption, not today or to-morrow, as they should have done, as I think, but hence in January, 1879. I think, gentlemen, that when you scrutinize the resolutions as adopted by the committee, and reported here this morning, you will find that it is nothing more than a step backwards and a return to promises again. For one hope the majority of the committee will sustain me. I am opposed to taking any step backward.

Governor Hawley replied. He thought in declaring the principles to govern a great party during four years, it was better to confine ourselves to a declaration of fundamental principles without tying us down to the specific details, but leaving the matter to be adjusted in accordance with events. (Applause.) When he said "resumption" to the earliest practicable moment," he meant it. (Applause.)

The substitute of specie resumption was lost.

The resolution reported was adopted, and the whole platform was also adopted.

Nomination of Candidates.

The Chair announced the next business was the nomination of candidates. (Great applause.)

Motions to adjourn were made and vociferously objected to. The question was put to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow and lost.

Jewell and Morton.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, instructed by his delegation, presented the name of Marshall Jewell for the Presidency and briefly stated his record. (Moderate applause.)

Mr. E. W. Thompson, of Indiana, said he was instructed by the entire Republican party of Indiana to put before the convention the name of Oliver P. Morton as a suitable nominee for the Presidency of the United States. They knew him to be a worthy representative of the principles on which the Republic has and always must stand. (Great applause.) He referred to him as the great war Governor because he won the title in the field of duty well discharged. He was equal to every crisis during the darkest hour of the rebellion, and equal to every crisis since. In the Senate he stands the peer of the best. (Applause.)

He continued eulogizing Morton at some length, and urged that Indiana had never had a President. Nominate Morton, and there shall go up a great shout of victory in November.

Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, seconded Mr. Morton's nomination, in the name of the truly loyal people of his State. (Great applause in the galleries.) He referred to him as a man of spotless integrity, matchless statesmanship and bravery, and his election would strike terror to the monsters in the South who were driving away capital and persecuting her loyal people and murdering them. It would be a complete final settlement of all the questions arising out of the war. (Applause.)

Bristow.

General Harlan, of Kentucky, came forward amid the greatest applause exhibited in this Convention to every mention of his name, in obedience to the instructions of the entire Republican party of his State. The announcement of this name was the signal for another burst of applause.

From the earliest days of his manhood, said Gen. Harlan, he has been true to the great principles dear to the heart of every Republican. He was reared in the school which taught him that the United States did not constitute a league, but a nation. (Applause.) Instantly, when the rebellion broke out, he announced his determination to stand by the Union, come what might. He followed his words by acts, entering the military service and subsequently supporting the cause with equal zeal in the Legislature.

Gen. Harlan proceeded at some length and forcibly to state Bristow's public record, being frequently interrupted by cheers.

Judge Polland, of Vermont, seconded the nomination, and referred to the fact that the larger proportion of the people of his State belong to the party rather than to the case in almost any other State.

Mr. Curtis, of New York, next took the platform, amid long and loud applause. On behalf of the Republicans of the State of New York, who have seen that reform is possible within the Republican party, because they have seen the heavy arm of the Government fall upon the spoilers, he arose to second the nomination of Mr. Bristow, and pointed out the great occasion for reform. He referred to Mr. Bristow's record, and showed that he was now more than any other could at this time embody the sentiment of the country in behalf of such reform. The condition of the continued ascendency of the party is that it must discharge its duties to the people. [Applause.] He proceeded to eulogize Bristow's record from the beginning of his public career. He took his life in his hands, to the present time.

In conclusion, he said: "If this is not to be the last successful convention of the Republican party it must go into the canvass with these cries: First, absolute protection to the people by the Government; where; second, the hardest kind of hard money, and the earliest return to it; third, no rings, no cliques, no combinations of persons or corporations to control our personal government. (Applause.) Nothing but the will of the people clearly expressed." (Great applause.)

Richard H. Dana, of Massachusetts, also seconded Bristow's nomination. He knew no other name that was sure to carry Massachusetts next November. (Applause and hisses.) Massachusetts said, he knew no other man can carry Massachusetts, but that I knew no other that was sure to do it. (Renewed hisses.)

Blaine.

Upon the close of Mr. Dana's speech, Col. Robert Ingersoll, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform, and as it was understood that he was to nominate Blaine, the friends of the latter broke out into a storm of cheers, which was continued for several minutes, and closed with three cheers for the man from Maine. When the tumult subsided Col. Ingersol spoke as follows:

"Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow. So am I. [Applause.] But no man who can be nominated by this convention cannot carry the State of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that State. (Cheers, applause and laughter.) If the Pacific slope, in a few years, has elected, a consistent and persistent friend of human freedom, and because I have occupied that position all parties who have been oppressed, I am in favor of the adoption of the resolution reported to this convention by the committee. I hold, Mr. Chairman, that the duty of this convention is to bring our national honor up to par, and in bringing our national honor up to par it is equally our duty to protect the honor and purity, and virtue and integrity of the pioneers of this country, who built an empire over the Rocky mountains. In the State of California exist a people here to-day as slaves, thieves and the women prostitutes, and they are brought from China and Asia. I say that it is impossible for the laboring man, whether he be American, German, Irish, or any other nationality to engage connected with the Caucasian race, to compete with this people on the prices of labor. The gentlemen from Massachusetts has stated that we should adhere to the principles of the declaration of American independence. I state to him that here is a class of people who refuse to assimilate with our civilization. Here is a class of people who ignore our school and church systems, and in no manner contribute to the support of the Government, who decline to become citizens of the republic by virtue of the naturalization laws, and who dislike our institutions so much that they send word to their friends to ship them off to China after death for burial.

A delegate from Tennessee moved the previous question, with a reservation which was not audible at the reporters' table.

The Chair—"The previous question is called, and the question now is shall the main question be put, reserving the financial platform?"

The previous question was ordered.

The Chair—"The question recurs upon the motion of the gentleman of Massachusetts to take the vote by States. The proposition is to strike out the eleventh section of the platform, which will now be read, and then the States will be called in alphabetical order and the vote be taken."

John M. Harlan—"I move to take a recess for twenty minutes, in order to give further time for conference on this matter. In order to get at it I move to reconsider the last vote ordering the previous question."

On the motion of a delegate from Virginia, Gen. Harlan's motion was tabled.

The Chair—"The question recurs on the motion to strike out the eleventh section."

The Secretary here announced that a delegate had lost his name from the roll.

An effort was made to get in a motion to divide the resolutions into three sets—one relative to the Chinese question, one covering finances, and the other embracing the remaining resolutions, but it was ruled out of order. The vote was then taken, resulting, yeas 215, and nays 532.

The resolution was declared adopted.

The Chair—"The question now recurs on the adoption of the financial resolution, to which a minority of the committee the Hon. Edwin James, of Texas, offered a substitute.

Specie Resumption.

Governor Davis then read the following:

"To the President of the Republican National Convention: The undersigned, one of the Committee on Resolutions, dissents from the majority in regard to the fourth resolution, that bearing on the question of specie payments. He considers said resolution improper in this, among other respects, that it is uncertain and vague in its purposes, leaving the time for resumption unsettled and being thereby calculated to further disturb public confidence. The undersigned, therefore, submits the following, and recommends that it be taken as a substitute for said resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide measures for carrying out the provisions of what is termed the Resumption act of Congress, to the end that the resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by said act cannot be further delayed.

"I do not propose to make a speech, but as a test I move that this be substituted in place of the fourth resolution, the financial resolution as reported by the majority of the committee. In that resolution, gentlemen, we refer to a declaration made by the Republican Congress some eight years ago which we would go on without any necessary delay to redeem our promises by resuming specie payment. We have gone on year after year. Congress after Congress, convention after convention have repeated those promises, until finally in the early part of last year our Republican friends in Congress, having there a majority of a two-thirds vote, finally nerved themselves up to the passage of a resolution, or an act, providing for resumption, not today or to-morrow, as they should have done, as I think, but hence in January, 1879. I think, gentlemen, that when you scrutinize the resolutions as adopted by the committee, and reported here this morning, you will find that it is nothing more than a step backwards and a return to promises again. For one hope the majority of the committee will sustain me. I am opposed to taking any step backward.

Governor Hawley replied. He thought in declaring the principles to govern a great party during four years, it was better to confine ourselves to a declaration of fundamental principles without tying us down to the specific details, but leaving the matter to be adjusted in accordance with events. (Applause.) When he said "resumption to the earliest practicable moment," he meant it. (Applause.)

The substitute of specie resumption was lost.

The resolution reported was adopted, and the whole platform was also adopted.

Nomination of Candidates.

The Chair announced the next business was the nomination of candidates. (Great applause.)

Motions to adjourn were made and vociferously objected to. The question was put to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow and lost.

Jewell and Morton.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, instructed by his delegation, presented the name of Marshall Jewell for the Presidency and briefly stated his record. (Moderate applause.)

Mr. E. W. Thompson, of Indiana, said he was instructed by the entire Republican party of Indiana to put before the convention the name of Oliver P. Morton as a suitable nominee for the Presidency of the United States. They knew him to be a worthy representative of the principles on which the Republic has and always must stand. (Great applause.) He referred to him as the great war Governor because he won the title in the field of duty well discharged. He was equal to every crisis during the darkest hour of the rebellion, and equal to every crisis since. In the Senate he stands the peer of the best. (Applause.)

He continued eulogizing Morton at some length, and urged that Indiana had never had a President. Nominate Morton, and there shall go up a great shout of victory in November.

Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, seconded Mr. Morton's nomination, in the name of the truly loyal people of his State. (Great applause in the galleries.) He referred to him as a man of spotless integrity, matchless statesmanship and bravery, and his election would strike terror to the monsters in the South who were driving away capital and persecuting her loyal people and murdering them. It would be a complete final settlement of all the questions arising out of the war. (Applause.)

Bristow.

General Harlan, of Kentucky, came forward amid the greatest applause exhibited in this Convention to every mention of his name, in obedience to the instructions of the entire Republican party of his State. The announcement of this name was the signal for another burst of applause.

From the earliest days of his manhood, said Gen. Harlan, he has been true to the great principles dear to the heart of every Republican. He was reared in the school which taught him that the United States did not constitute a league, but a nation. (Applause.) Instantly, when the rebellion broke out, he announced his determination to stand by the Union, come what might. He followed his words by acts, entering the military service and subsequently supporting the cause with equal zeal in the Legislature.

Gen. Harlan proceeded at some length and forcibly to state Bristow's public record, being frequently interrupted by cheers.

Judge Polland, of Vermont, seconded the nomination, and referred to the fact that the larger proportion of the people of his State belong to the party rather than to the case in almost any other State.

Mr. Curtis, of New York, next took the platform, amid long and loud applause. On behalf of the Republicans of the State of New York, who have seen that reform is possible within the Republican party, because they have seen the heavy arm of the Government fall upon the spoilers, he arose to second the nomination of Mr. Bristow, and pointed out the great occasion for reform. He referred to Mr. Bristow's record, and showed that he was now more than any other could at this time embody the sentiment of the country in behalf of such reform. The condition of the continued ascendency of the party is that it must discharge its duties to the people. [Applause.] He proceeded to eulogize Bristow's record from the beginning of his public career. He took his life in his hands, to the present time.

In conclusion, he said: "If this is not to be the last successful convention of the Republican party it must go into the canvass with these cries: First, absolute protection to the people by the Government; where; second, the hardest kind of hard money, and the earliest return to it; third, no rings, no cliques, no combinations of persons or corporations to control our personal government. (Applause.) Nothing but the will of the people clearly expressed." (Great applause.)

Richard H. Dana, of Massachusetts, also seconded Bristow's nomination. He knew no other name that was sure to carry Massachusetts next November. (Applause and hisses.) That is what he said. That no other man can carry Massachusetts, but that I knew no other that was sure to do it. (Renewed hisses.)

Blaine.

Upon the close of Mr. Dana's speech, Col. Robert Ingersoll, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform, and as it was understood that he was to nominate Blaine, the friends of the latter broke out into a storm of cheers, which was continued for several minutes, and closed with three cheers for the man from Maine. When the tumult subsided Col. Ingersol spoke as follows:

"Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow. So am I. [Applause.] But no man who can be nominated by this convention cannot carry the State of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that State. (Cheers, applause and laughter.) If the Pacific slope, in a few years, has elected a consistent and persistent friend of human freedom, and because I have occupied that position all parties who have been oppressed, I am in favor of the adoption of the resolution reported to this convention by the committee. I hold, Mr. Chairman, that the duty of this convention is to bring our national honor up to par, and in bringing our national honor up to par it is equally our duty to protect the honor and purity, and virtue and integrity of the pioneers of this country, who built an empire over the Rocky mountains. In the State of California exist a people here to-day as slaves, thieves and the women prostitutes, and they are brought from China and Asia. I say that it is impossible for the laboring man, whether he be American, German, Irish, or any other nationality to engage connected with the Caucasian race, to compete with this people on the prices of labor. The gentlemen from Massachusetts has stated that we should adhere to the principles of the declaration of American independence. I state to him that here is a class of people who refuse to assimilate with our civilization. Here is a class of people who ignore our school and church systems, and in no manner contribute to the support of the Government, who decline to become citizens of the republic by virtue of the naturalization laws, and who dislike our institutions so much that they send word to their friends to ship them off to China after death for burial.

A delegate from Tennessee moved the previous question, with a reservation which was not audible at the reporters' table.

The Chair—"The previous question is called, and the question now is shall the main question be put, reserving the financial platform?"

The previous question was ordered.

The Chair—"The question recurs upon the motion of the gentleman of Massachusetts to take the vote by States. The proposition is to strike out the eleventh section of the platform, which will now be read, and then the States will be called in alphabetical order and the vote be taken."

John M. Harlan—"I move to take a recess for twenty minutes, in order to give further time for conference on this matter. In order to get at it I move to reconsider the last vote ordering the previous question."

On the motion of a delegate from Virginia, Gen. Harlan's motion was tabled.

The Chair—"The question recurs on the motion to strike out the eleventh section."

The Secretary here announced that a delegate had lost his name from the roll.

An effort was made to get in a motion to divide the resolutions into three sets—one relative to the Chinese question, one covering finances, and the other embracing the remaining resolutions, but it was ruled out of order. The vote was then taken, resulting, yeas 215, and nays 532.

The resolution was declared adopted.

The Chair—"The question now recurs on the adoption of the financial resolution, to which a minority of the committee the Hon. Edwin James, of Texas, offered a substitute.

Specie Resumption.

Governor Davis then read the following:

"To the President of the Republican National Convention: The undersigned, one of the Committee on Resolutions, dissents from the majority in regard to the fourth resolution, that bearing on the question of specie payments. He considers said resolution improper in this, among other respects, that it is uncertain and vague in its purposes, leaving the time for resumption unsettled and being thereby calculated to further disturb public confidence. The undersigned, therefore, submits the following, and recommends that it be taken as a substitute for said resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide measures for carrying out the provisions of what is termed the Resumption act of Congress, to the end that the resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by said act cannot be further delayed.

"I do not propose to make a speech, but as a test I move that this be substituted in place of the fourth resolution, the financial resolution as reported by the majority of the committee. In that resolution, gentlemen, we refer to a declaration made by the Republican Congress some eight years ago which we would go on without any necessary delay to redeem our promises by resuming specie payment. We have

warrior, like a plumed Knight, Jas. G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress, and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of this country and maligners of its honor." (Loud cheers and cries of "time" and "go on."

The Chairman—"Is it the will of the Convention that the time of the speaker be extended ten minutes?" (Cries of "yes.")

Col. Ingersoll Proceeds.

Col. Ingersoll then proceeded: "For the Republican party to desert that gallant man now is as though an army should desert their General upon the field of battle. (Cheers.) James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the republic. (Cheers.) I call it sacred because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free. (Cheers.)

"Gentlemen of the Convention, in the name of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon this earth, in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters, in the name of all her soldiers that died upon the field of battle, and in the name of those that perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby (cheers), whose suffering he so eloquently remembers, Illinois, with her forty-two votes for the best of this country that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Address by a Colored Man.

Henry M. Turner, of Georgia, a colored man, was next introduced. He said:

"When I left my home in Georgia, and went westward, I determined, in passing through several States, to ascertain the will of the people. I knew it would be almost impossible to give Georgia's electoral vote to any President, notwithstanding the dead had been raised everywhere. I went everywhere where I mingled with the people. The name of Blaine seems to have been talismanic, and it extorted a cheer, and the people seemed to be alive at the very announcement of it. I rise to-day to second the nomination of the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine. In doing this, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I want it underst